Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/messageofjohnlee1878carr

Md. General Assembly

[Document A.]

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
JANUARY 3rd, 1878.

Which was read and appropriately referred.

By order,

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk.

MESSAGE

OF

JOHN LEE CARROLL,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

TO THE

General Assembly,

At its Regular Session, January, 1878.

ANNAPOLIS:
Geo. Colton, Printer to the General Assembly.

1878.

1340

Maryland
J
87
.M3
1878

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

The meeting of the General Assembly naturally suggests a review of the condition of the State, and it will be my pleasure to lay before you such information as I possess, and to present for your consideration whatever views I may entertain of the requirements of the people. I will do this as briefly as I can, but the subjects are numerous, and many of the suggestions which I propose to make would seem to require a full statement of the reasons why you should be asked to adopt them.

THE FINANCES.

The report of the Comptroller shows that the total receipts into the State Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1877, were two million, one hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, which added to the balance in the Treasury, on September 30th, 1876, of four hundred and one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, made a total of two million, five hundred and ten thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and two cents.

The expenditures during the same time, including the amounts disbursed from the "funds" so-called, amounted to two million one hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-six cents, leaving a balance in the Treasury on September 30th, 1877, of three hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents.

The receipts and disbursements of the "funds" comprise the sinking fund and free school funds, the revenues from certain stocks held by the State being required by law, to

173500

be distributed to the free schools in addition to the amounts they annually receive from general taxation.

The following table will exhibit the sources from which the general receipts have been derived.

RECEIPTS.

Licenses	$ 488,615.57
Taxes	1,063,958.54
Sale of State Stock	219,315.00
War Claims, U. S.	51,362 64
Northern Central Annuity	90,000.00
Susquehanna Canal	30,000.00
State Live Stock	13,443.00
Tobacco Inspection	15,740.21
State Wharves	4,055.15
Agricultural College	6,903.00
B. & O. dividends	60,918.74
Excess of fees	18,689.32
Interest on debt	17,457.79
Fines and forfeitures	8,223.71
Grain Weighers	5,956.38
Interest on Bonds	6,300.00
Miscellaneous	2,225.65
Total	$2,109,193.73

The classification of the disbursements is as follows:

Amount paid to Agricultural Societies in counties and to State Societies	$ 6,500.00
Amount paid to charitable Institutions	92,474.09
" " Indigent Blind	12,550.00
" " Public Buildings (erection and repairs)	67,607.66
" " Public Debt (interest on)	645,275.69
" " Redemption of	221,176.35
" " Purchase of, for sinking fund	33,396.00
" " Pensions	34,060.00
" " Reformatory Institutions	102,326.94
" " Special Appropriations	15,281.45
" " Survey of Harbor of Baltimore	5,000.00
" " Schools, including Colleges and Academies	647,343.62
" " Expenses of State Government, including Oyster Navy	296,821.96
Total	$2,179,813.76

It will be seen from the above table, that deducting from the total expenditures the sums paid for interest on the public debt, redemption of the over-due sterling debt, and for the support of the public schools, academies and colleges, amounting in the aggregate to $1,513,795.66, there will be left a balance of $666,018.10, of which $369,196,-14 was expended in donations, special appropriations, construction of public buildings, pensions, charitable and re-

formatory institutions, surveys, &c., and $296,821.96 were used to defray the expenses of the State Government.

The actual cost, therefore, of carrying on the State Government, ($296,821.96,) cannot be held to be extravagant, and while we must consider the interest on the public debt, and the sums expended for public education, as permanent expenses, while our debt is unpaid, it will be understood that all other appropriations for the purposes above enumerated, are entirely within the control of the Legislature.

The Treasury has suffered a severe loss during the last two years by the suspension of dividends on the State stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also from the failure on the part of that Company to pay over to the State one-fifth of the gross receipts derived from passengers by that route, in accordance with the terms of the law.

The change made by the Act of 1876, chapter 248, by which the license to Foreign Insurance Companies was reduced to one hundred dollars has produced a loss to the State of about $40,000 a year. I would recommend that the three hundred dollar license be restored, as the only parties who profited by this Act were the Insurance Companies who so zealously urged its adoption.

The Tide Water and Susquehanna Canal Company has for the last year failed to pay the interest on the mortgage due to the State, so that the loss to the Treasury from the above-mentioned sources may be stated as follows:

Dividends on State Stock of Washington Branch, two years,	$110,000
Loss from reduction of Insurance License, two years.....	80,000
Loss from Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, one year.....	60,000
Total.....	$250,000

This is a large sum to be deducted from the ordinary revenues of the State, and will doubtless be fully considered when the list of special appropriations is made up. A substantial saving can be effected in the publication of

the General Laws by allowing the Acts to take effect on the First of June instead of "from and after the date of their passage," or by naming a reasonable sum to be paid for the work. I am satisfied that the cost of publication ought to be reduced at least one-half.

It is to be feared that the State's interest in the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal is in a precarious condition, as there are prior liens upon which interest is to be paid, and I suggest an examination of this subject so that ultimate loss may be provided against if possible.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The expenditures on account of the contingent fund of the Executive for the past two years comprise the following:

Appropriation for year 1876	$ 7,500	
Appropriation for year 1877	7,500	
	$15,000	
Amount of Appropriations for 1876 and 1877		$15,000 00
Expended to 1st December 1877, on the following accounts:		
Advertising, Printing and Subscription to public journals	$2,615 93	
Stationery	507 87	
Rent of Rooms for Executive	150 00	
Centennial Illumination and Framing Centennial Diplomas.	267 50	
Telegrams	276 16	
Expenses of Board of Control and Review, called to Annapolis, and of Assessment	279 75	
Requisitions, Rewards and expenses of Detectives in Criminal cases	3,977 74	
Material, Repairs and work at State House, Government House and Public Grounds	1,971 15	
	$10,046 10	
Amount of Contingent Fund expended to 1st December, 1877		$10,046 10
Balance unexpended 1st December, 1877		4,953 90

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the State as given by the report of the Comptroller, amounted on the 30th of September, 1877, to	$10 758,677 99
Deduct the value of Stocks and Bonds held by the State, on which interest is paid, and considered productive assets	4,362,355 09
Balance due or net debt on which interest must be provided	$6,396,322 90

It must be noted that among the assets claimed to be productive, are included items of Stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the mortgage of the Tide-Water and Susquehanna Canal. As

already stated, we have received no interest from these sources for the past year, and it is extremely doubtful when the payment of this interest may be renewed.

If this revenue should continue to fail, we must recognize the fact that there will be a deficiency, which will require either additional taxation, or a very decided reduction in the appropriations, to supply.

As an offset to the funded debt given above, the State holds a very large amount of unproductive assets, which are fully set forth in the report of the Comptroller, and are estimated at $20,000,000.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT.

The total valuation of the property of the State, under the new assessment, authorized by the Act of 1876, Chapter 260, is shown by the following tables as compared with the valuation in 1867.

THE COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY.	Assessed Value of Property in 1867 for State tax.	Total Value of Property other than Rail Road property as returned by Boards of Control and Review.	Assessed Value of Property in 1877 for State tax.*	Aggregate value of Property in 1877 including Rail Road Property.
Allegany County	$ 16,754,976	$ 20,656,340	$ 10,809,342	$ 20,656,340 00
Anne Arundel County	10,954,238	10,289.890	9,870,117	10,497,560 00
Baltimore City	249,142,869	267,788,122	243,132,007	285,166,828 00
Baltimore County	43,604,134	56,311,102	50,501,160	58,191,703 00
Calvert County	2,259,454	2,145,800	2,113,559	2,145,800 00
Caroline County	4,073,852	3,693,776	3,757,157	3,730,176 00
Carroll County	17,175,967	17,034.750	16,167,511	17,410,521 00
Cecil County	14,564,358	13,696,426	13,198,535	14,231,432 00
Charles County	3,373,219	3,431,204	3,452,501	3,529,314 00
Dorchester County	6,171,275	5,993,573	6,029,790	6,043,873 00
Frederick County	27,869,046	26,547,926	25,462,716	27,176,892 00
Garrett County	.....	3,535,732	3,336,359	3,988,176 00
Harford County	12,912,258	12,045,145	11,506,902	12,372,575 00
Howard County	7,466,666	7,881,493	7,526,408	8,219,468 00
Kent County	7,937,737	7,416,772	7,448,301	7.488,452 00
Montgomery County	7,640,977	8,231,011	8,272,571	8,457,136 00
Prince George's County	8,900,353	8,670,243	9,073,363	9,072,593 00
Queen Anne's County	8,475,117	6,488,864	6,585,383	6,563,803 00
St. Mary's County	3,165,975	2,954,170	2,918,698	2,954,169 67
Somerset County	3,594,084	3,998,572	3,939,349	4,078,867 00
Talbot County	7,955,396	8,791,387	8,107,149	8,832,782 00
Washington County	19,769,330	17,654,204	16,599,731	17,497,028 00
Wicomico County	4,391,932	4,448,068	4,479,301	4,532,717 00
Worcester County	4,999,859	4,104,964	4,180,118	4,206,064 00
Totals	$ 492,653.472	$ 523.809.534	$ 478.468.028	$ 547.044.270 41

It will be seen by these tables, that if we include the value of railroad property, (to which in some instances it is denied by the companies, that the taxing power of the State extends,) we have an aggregate assessment in 1877 of $547,044,270 41, showing an increase as compared with the assessment of 1867, of $54,390,798 41.

The value of the railroad property as assessed under the Act of 1876, is 25,532,650 84.

This increase presents a very favorable showing when we consider the immense reduction in all values at the present time, and the fact that so large a number of persons have escaped taxation entirely, on the great bulk of their personal property. In fact, the law providing a new assessment, was strongly urged by many on the ground of the decreased value of their real estate, and to have maintained the basis at the old figures, would not have been an unexpected result.

The total cost of the assessment of the property of the State, under the Act of 1876, was $232,565,24, divided as follows :

COST OF ASSESSMENTS.

Allegany County	$ 8,239 00
Anne Arundel County	5,830 00
Baltimore City	91,448 53
Baltimore County	18,925 00
Caroline County	3,900 40
Carroll County	8,917 00
Cecil County	5,541 00
Charles County	5,000 00
Calvert County	5,148 37
Dorchester County	5,436 00
Garrett County	4,685 50
Harford County	6,602 19
Howard County	4,182 48
Frederick County	12,656 00
Kent County	4,078 90
Montgomery County	5,559 07
Prince George's County	8,591 00
Somerset County	3,934 56
Saint Mary's County	4,826 00
Talbot County	3,855 12
Washington County	8,066 90
Wicomico County	3,226 10
Worcester County	3,916 12
Total	$232,565 24

The assessment was begun on the first of May, 1876, and concluded on the first of December.

There was great difficulty experienced in securing the services of thoroughly competent persons in some of the wards of Baltimore City, and consequently, in very many instances, the owners of property were dissatisfied with the assessment, and appealed to the Board of Control and Review. A vast amount of work was thrown upon this body who labored dilligently to complete it in time for the levy of 1877, and finally succeeded in turning over their tax books about the first of July last.

When we consider the large amount of property, corporate and individual, real and personal, that for years has escaped taxation in this State, from legal exemption or otherwise, we cannot but feel that the principle sought to be established by the Act of 1876, was a correct one, as it proposed to do away with every exemption upon which it could operate, and thus recognize, in its broadest sense, the doctrine of our bill of rights which declares that "Every person holding property in this State, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government according to his actual worth in real or personal property." The exemption of mortgages from taxation is supposed by many to have had a bad effect, and to have thrown great burdens upon real estate.

I cannot, however, entertain this view, but believe that the exemption was made by the Legislature on the broad grounds:

1st. That it was a double tax which always fell heavily on him who was least able to pay it; and,

2d. That by retaining the tax on mortgages, we were keeping up a policy that would drive capital from us, and render real estate worthless as a borrowing security, when it ought to be the best that can be given for the return of money loaned.

The community which can borrow money at the lowest rate for the improvement of its lands and houses, is surely the most prosperous, and if we drive away capital by passing tax laws that reduce the interest, or offer it no inducement to come among us, we cannot expect the enhancement of real estate, which alone can add a solid increase to our taxable basis. The problem of providing a system of equal and just taxation, is one that has never yet been solved in our country, and will always be attended with many difficulties. In the opinion of many, the arbitrary and direct taxation of real estate, without regard to the revenue it produces, works a great hardship, and others are of opinion that the public interest would be best promoted by abolishing the tax on most forms of personal property.

As we are without the advantages in Maryland, of a great system of manufacturing corporations from which we can derive our revenue, it is likely, that for some years to come, the present mode of levying taxes upon both real and personal property will be continued.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that such legislation be provided, as will remove many of the inequalities which now exist under our present mode of making the assessments. At present, a valuation of the property of the State is made only once in ten years, and men are appointed to do the work who may be, and who mostly are, entirely inexperienced in this important service. The valuation which they make of real estate cannot be changed until a new assessment is ordered, except by Act of the Legislature, and it may readily be seen what injustice is often done, under this system, to individuals as well as to the State.

There can be no good reason why property which has become greatly reduced in value from year to year, should continue to be charged upon an assessment far beyond its

worth, and yet which may have been proper at the time it was made, and on the other hand it is but just that the State should receive the full benefit of any increased values that may arise from the prosperity of its citizens.

In large cities like Baltimore, the values are more liable to change than in the counties, and the appointment of a permanent Board of Assessors in that city, clothed with the power to make an annual revision of the assessment of real and personal property, would give to the community a set of officers trained to the task, and give assurance to the property holders that any inequalities admitted in one year, would probably be remedied in the next.

A law embodying in part these views will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session, and it is hoped that it will receive your best consideration.

RAIL ROADS AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS TO WHICH THE STATE IS A PARTY.

I communicate the following information in reference to proceedings in the courts, to which the State is a party.

On March 2nd, 1876, the Court of Appeals decided that the shares of stock of the Northern Central Railway Company were not exempted from taxation by this State, and that the Act of 1872, chapter 234, imposing a tax upon the gross receipts of Railroad Companies, was a valid Act.

This decision practically affirmed the validity of the Act of 1874, chapter 408, which also imposed a tax upon the gross receipts of Railroad Companies.

On June 23d, 1876, the same court decided that the gross receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company from that part of its line, which extends from the City of Baltimore to the Susquehanna River, were liable to taxation by this State.

In a proceeding instituted under my direction by the Attorney General, the same court decided, on March 1st,

1877, that the conveyance made by the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company of its railroad to the Consolidated Coal Company, was unauthorized by law,—that the ownership and control of said railroad remained in the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,—and that the Act of 1876, chapter 64, amending the charter and regulating the tolls of that company, was a valid Act.

The questions relating to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, referred to in Resolutions Nos. 12 and 13 of the General Assembly of 1876, have been brought to the attention of the courts by the Attorney General, in suits instituted against that company for the recovery of the tax upon its gross receipts imposed by the Acts of 1872, chapter 234, and 1874, chapter 408. One of these suits, selected as a test case, is now depending in the Court of Appeals.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, relying upon decisions of the Court of Appeals, made in 1848, sustaining the exemption of its property and stock from taxation, resists the payment of the tax in question. These decisions were made several years before the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to the Ohio river, and before the company had acquired many of the rights and a large proportion of the property, which it now holds and uses. It remains for the Court of Appeals to determine what portions of the property, if any, now in the possession, or which may come into the possession, of that company, are, or will be, within the reach of the taxing power of this State.

The counsel who were appointed by his Excellency, Governor Bowie, in 1870, under Resolution No. 7 of the session of that year, have fully performed the duties imposed upon them by that Resolution and by the Act of 1876, chapter 139.

The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States have both sustained the validity of the contract between the State and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under which the company was required to pay into the Treasury of the State one-fifth part of the whole amount received by it for the transportation of passengers between Baltimore and Washington.

The proportion of this money accruing to the State prior to January 1st, 1870, was collected by the counsel appointed in that year and paid into the Treasury during the administration of Governor Groome. The same connsel, during my administration, have obtained judgments in the Circuit Court for Howard county for the State's proportion of such money from January 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1875, amounting in the aggregate to $828,488.84, and which bears interest from April 10th, 1876. They have also obtained judgment in the Superior Court of Baltimore City for the State's proportion of the same money from July 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1876, amounting to $53,505.78, bearing interest from December 21st, 1876.

The judgment in one of the cases in the Circuit Court for Howard county was selected for appeal as a test case, and has been affirmed, upon full consideration, by the Court of Appeals. The company, exercising a proper right, is endeavoring to obtain a review of this judgment by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is believed that the controversy will end speedily, and that the judgments obtained by the State will be left in full force. In such event, of course no further obstacle will be interposed by the company to the enforcement of the contract referred to, if the State should determine to maintain it in its present form.

From the best information which I can obtain, I am induced to believe that the contract, relating to the Washington Branch Road, if it shall continue to be enforced,

will yield to the State a minimum revenue of about $100,000 per year.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has expressed informally, a desire to adjust all its differences with the State, and it would be a source of gratification to me if such a result could be reached at this session of the Legislature.

The elements to be considered are few and simple.

There is no ground for assuming that the General Assembly, when it granted the original charter of this company, intended to do more than exempt from taxation so much of its capital stock as was issued for the completion and equipment of its railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to the Ohio river in 1853. One year after it had been in operation to this terminus, the company estimated the total cost of its road, second track, rolling power and real estate, comprising its whole necessary property as a railroad in active operation, to that terminal point at $22,218,849.29.

On September 30th, 1876, the company estimated its assets as worth $87,910,682.73.

In this aggregate there is an apparent amount, therefore, of $65,691,833.44 in value of property belonging to the company, in excess of the cost of the road as completed and equipped in 1853. The Legislature cannot reasonably be supposed to have intended, that the assets in excess of capital required to build and equip the railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river, should be exempted from all taxation by this State.

The claim, made by the company, that all its property is exempt from taxation, has unquestionably excited great discontent. It may be true, that the Company en-

tered into an improvident contract, when it accepted the obligation to pay to the State one-fifth of the whole amount which it might receive for the transportation of passengers on its Washington Branch Road, without stipulating that such contract should be subject to modification upon any defined contingencies. It is certainly equally true, that if the contract made by the State with the Railroad Company, does by its letter, confer upon the company the great and perpetual immunity from taxation which it claims, then that contract was yet more improvident on the part of the State.

As the case stands, the money payable to the State under the contract relating to the Washington Branch Railroad, is the only direct equivalent which the State receives, for the immunity from taxation, which the company claims to enjoy.

In my judgment the rights secured to the State by that contract, ought not to be modified or abandoned, until by mutual consent, the original contract granting to the company immunity from taxation shall be so reformed, as to remove all doubts as to its real meaning, and to impose upon the company the obligation to contribute its proportion of public taxes for the support of the government of this State.

If such arrangement can be reached by mutual consent, it would seem to me that other questions now in dispute between the State and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, might be easily adjusted.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Although the history of the great railroad strike, which occurred in July last, is well-known throughout the State. I deem it my duty to present to the Legislature, a statement of the facts which imposed upon me the obligation of calling into service for thirty days the militia of the

State, and of asking from the Federal Government the assistance of the United States troops to enable me to execute the laws and to protect the property of our citizens.

In June last the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company concluded to make a general reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of their employees, and it was publicly announced that this resolution would go into effect on the 16th of July, 1877. For some days previous to the 16th of July, there were mutterings of discontent among the conductors, brakemen and firemen of the freight trains at the proposed action of the company, but on that day, evidently by a preconcerted arrangement, the employees who conducted the freight trains refused to work, not only in Baltimore, but throughout the entire line of the road. The result of this action was the total suspension of the vast trade of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with all the inconveniences and losses which would naturally follow. The company immediately endeavored to procure other men to run the trains, but it was soon found that the strikers were determined not to allow them to move, and in defiance of the law, they dragged the crews from the engines and cars, extinguished the fires and openly avowed their determination to resist by force the passage of freight trains, until their demand for rescinding the resolution reducing their wages had been complied with.

An enormous number of freight cars had thus accumulated at Martinsburg in West Virginia, and the Governor of that State finding the civil and State authorities unable to afford relief, applied to the President of the United States for troops, which were at once forwarded, and the trains were set in motion from that point to Baltimore and westward to Cumberland.

In the meantime the same spirit of opposition had extended to Cumberland, and on the arrival of the freight trains in that city they were surrounded by large and ex-

cited crowds, who by intimidation and threats made it evident that serious results would follow any attempt to move them westward.

This condition of things produced the most intense excitement among all classes, and aroused great numbers of unemployed and evil-disposed persons to encourage a popular outbreak by affording active sympathy with the violence of the strikers. To allow it to continue was to acknowledge the subversion of all government, and to invite the destruction of life and property; and the first duty that was imposed upon the authorities was to lose no time in its suppression. I therefore took immediate steps to assert the power of the law by calling out the military of the State to assist the civil authorities in its execution. The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard was ordered to proceed to Cumberland to protect the Railroad Company in the exercise of its legitimate business, and the Sixth Regiment to remain on duty at their armory.

On arriving at Camden Station, where the train awaited them for transportation to Cumberland, the Fifth Regiment was assailed by a furious mob, assaulted with stones, pistol shots, and dangerous missiles, the engine disabled, and such threats of violence used that no one could be found willing to run the train.

The opposing crowd who thus defied the law, were variously estimated at several thousand, while the regiment numbered at most 250 men.

In the meantime the commanding general had ordered three companies of the Sixth Regiment, to join his command at Camden Station, so that he might have a more effective force. A dense crowd surrounded the armory of the Sixth Regiment and at the moment the three companies emerged from the door they were so fiercely assailed upon the stairway and in the street, that they

felt called upon to protect themselves, and fired several volleys of musketry upon the crowd.

Unhappily a number of citizens were killed upon this march to Camden Station, and the three companies arrived there amidst the greatest excitement.

As soon as the news became generally circulated of the firing of the Sixth Regiment and of its effect, the mob at the station having largely increased in numbers, became extremely turbulent and apparently eager for the destruction of the property of the Railroad Company. Engines were destroyed, cars burned, and finally the depot itself was set on fire, and the firemen called to extinguish the flames, were driven from their posts.

At this critical moment the Fifth Regiment, numbering two hundred and fifty men, and the police force, were the only protection at the command of the authorities, for the vast interest of the City of Baltimore, against fire and every species of violence that may be perpetrated by an irresponsible mob.

Fortunately for that section of the city, the firemen were reinstated in their posts and the fire was extinguished without serious damage. No other attempt to destroy the buildings was made, but great numbers of people maintained their positions around the depot throughout the entire night.

Deeply feeling the weight of responsibility that was thrown thus suddenly upon me, I knew not what the next day would bring forth, but I did know that the slender force at my command was incompetent to protect the city, or to carry a sense of security to those who had a right to be secured, and who looked to the authorities for protection.

Acting, therefore, with full sense of my obligations to the people, I telegraphed the President that the forces at my command were inadequate to suppress domestic violence,

and requested the aid of a portion of the United States troops. A prompt and favorable response was at once sent to me and troops were forwarded to Cumberland and Baltimore.

In a very few days the blockade of the freight trains, which was complete, told heavily against the city, and hundreds of people whose daily occupation depended upon the business of the road, were thrown out of employment.

Supplies of all kinds were thus entirely cut off, and the threatened suffering was such that it became the imperative duty of the authorities to see that traffic should be at once restored.

A proclamation was therefore issued, warning all persons not to interfere at their peril, and a military guard being placed on the trains, they were ordered to move from Baltimore and Cumberland at the same moment.

Fortunately no resistance was offered, and in a very few days the regular traffic was uninterrupted. The defenseless condition of the city and the large and threatening character of the mob, made it incumbent upon me to provide against another outbreak; and there can be no question that the condition of affairs fully justified me in calling into service a sufficient force to protect the city in case of the removal of the federal troops. The reasons for this action were made more apparent by the alarming rapidity with which the disorders extended from State to State, threatening at one time almost a national insurrection. The terrible loss of life and the immense and reckless destruction of property that occurred at Pittsburg* and other points throughout the country, plainly showed what ruin could be accomplished by an uncontrolled mob, and carried conviction to the minds of all that our only security was an armed force, sufficient to maintain the law, and to punish the offenders.

*The value of the property destroyed by the mob at Pitts burg, is stated by the highest authority to be four millions of dollars.

I therefore called into service for thirty days or so long as the emergency might last, two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, which were fully equipped and disciplined within a very short time from the date of the call.

The labor complications on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had extended also to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and for some time previous to the actual outbreak, the boatmen on the Canal had struck for higher rates of pay, had tied up their boats to the banks of the Canal, and had assumed so threatening an attitude against any one who might wish to use that highway that the trade by that route became entirely suspended.

This defiance of law was a scandal to the State, and as the local authorities acknowledged that they were unable to arrest the offenders, it devolved upon the Executive to secure to every citizen the right to use this business channel for purposes of trade.

One of the newly-organized regiments, with a detachment of United States troops, was ordered to Hancock, and guards were stationed along the line of the work, so that every citizen could be protected in the exercise of his business.

It turned out very happily, that there was no collision, and soon after a compromise was affected in reference to the rates, and the trade of the canal was resumed.

Tranquillity having been completely restored, the newly organized regiments, with the battery of artillery, were paid off and mustered out of service, and the regular State troops relieved from active duty.

In compliance with my request, the United States troops were immediately withdrawn from our borders, and the peace of the State has not since been disturbed.

The correspondence held with the federal authorities upon the subject, will be found appended to this message.

When we consider the gravity of the situation, the intense excitement and alarm that prevailed, the animosities that were aroused, and the inadequate preparations for such an emergency, we cannot but feel that our State and City have narrowly escaped a great disaster.

Nothing restrained the license of the mob, but a display of sufficient force, and the cool and determined attitude of the police authorities of Baltimore City. The officers and men composing that organization, are deserving of the highest praise, and their conduct will long be gratefully remembered.

To Brig. Gen. Herbert, and the officers of his staff, we are indebted for most efficient service, and the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guards, fully sustained the high reputation it has gained for discipline and courage.

It is not necessary for me to enter upon any discussion of the causes of this violent disturbance. Undoubtedly the extraordinary depression which has existed for the past four years in all branches of business, compelled the great railway lines to make reductions in their expenditures, and thus the numbers of unemployed have been constantly added to.

The want and suffering produced by such a condition of the working classes is always an evil greatly to be deplored, but one, unfortunately, that cannot be reached by immediate legislation. The great and only remedy for unemployed labor, is the revival of business, and the encouragement of a judicious political system by which it will be brought about. The policy of the present national administration towards the Southern States, has undoubtedly been of such a character as to inspire confidence and revive prosperity, and a like wisdom brought to bear upon the financial question, would bring forth capital, renew enterprise, and give employment to the dormant industry of the country.

No political platforms can be of any use to the working man, or furnish him with work. In a free country like ours, the relations of capital and labor must always adjust themselves, and are regulated by conditions which politicians cannot control. The surest road to prosperity for all classes is through a just and economical administration of the State Government, and an honest disposition of its revenues.

I wish to call the attention of your Honorable Body, to the importance of making early provision for the loans negotiated by me, on the credit of the State, for the suppression of these riots.

I believed that large sums of money would be saved to the State, if the purchases were made for cash, and with this view I borrowed from Messrs. Alexander Brown & Son $20,000, and $65,000 from the Farmers and Merchants Band of Baltimore, at six per cent. interest, making a total of $85,000. With this money we equipped and paid off the troops , purchased the stores, and I am sure that the economy and satisfaction to all was far greater than if a system of credit had been pursued, as bills do not grow smaller when they remain unpaid.

In this connection it gives me great pleasure to say that we are largely indebted to Col. N. S. Hill, of my Staff, who acted, by my direction, as Assistant Commissary, Quartermaster, and Paymaster General. Under his efficient management, the troops were thoroughly and regularly supplied, at a cost less than that of the United States Army, and the same system of economy was carried into the contracts for all the supplies that were needed.

My purpose was that there should be no claims before the Legislature on account of the expenditure for suppressing these riots, which were not included in the sum of $85,000 above referred to. This purpose I have accomplished, and I now submit the following statement of the

disbursements from the accounts of the Adjutant and Commissary General:

DISBURSED BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Pay of Troops		$38,413 75
Quartermaster Stores		10,603 36
Subsistance		3,953 10
Contingencies		3,621 35
		$56,591 56
Less the proceeds of Sales, Horses, &c		4,575 39
Total		$52,016 17

DISBURSED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Ordnance	$20,588 50
Quartermaster Stores	7,724 85
Subsistance	2,617 15
Medical Stores	679 50
Printing	448 17
Transportation	299 06
Contingencies	626 60
Amount Disbursed	$85,000 00

It will be noticed in the above statement that the ordnance stores, which are all in possession of the State, amounted to $20,588.50, showing the amount of money actually expended to be $64,411.50. From this should also be deducted the value of the quartermaster's stores on hand, a large portion of which can be used for the equipment of new regiments. The uniforms of the men enlisted for thirty days, were of such light material, that they were entirely without value at the end of that time.

It will be found on examination that the item of contingencies in the above account, contains expenditures for hire of tents, transportation, commutation of rations, &c., &c.

I most respectfully ask that a special committee from your Honorable Body be appointed, at an early day, to examine most carefully the vouchers and detail of this expenditure, and to report fully upon it. Every facility will be afforded them by the Commissary and Adjutant General.

MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant General shows that at the present time the Fifth Regiment National Guards thorough-

ly organized, and numbering five hundred men, with a few companies of cavalry and infantry scattered through the State, comprise the whole military organization to which we must look for the maintenance of order in case the public peace should be again disturbed.

I have never advocated the expense or policy of keeping up a large volunteer military organization, but at the same time the experience of last summer clearly demonstrates, that to maintain law and order throughout the State in times of great public excitement, our militia must be strengthened and kept efficient, or we must depend upon such support as may be given us by the forces of the national government.

The latter alternative is not in accordance with the wishes of our people, and the government itself does not expect us to apply for relief until every effort of home defense has been exhausted.

In my judgment, any emergency that is likely to arise may be fully met by the maintenance of three efficient regiments.

If your Honorable Body should concur with me in this suggestion, there will be required for the uniforms and equipment of two additional regiments the sum of at least $30,000 to be added to the regular appropriation for the military during the coming year, and for the year following and thereafter, I would recommend a return to the annual appropriation of $25,000, which was altered by the Legislature of 1876 to the insufficient sum of $15,000.

The disbursement of the military fund is very carefully guarded by the present law, as the Governor is required to examine and approve every expenditure made, and no warrant can be drawn without his signature, and that of the Adjutant General

The absolute necessity for a State Armory, where the military stores belonging to the State may be kept in

safety, and in good condition, is clearly set forth in the report of the Adjutant General. At present the military property is very much scattered, and is secured partly by the courtesy of the United States Officers at Fort McHenry, and partly by the temporary use of a portion of the armory of the Fifth Regiment.

I recommend that this subject receive your full consideration, and suggest that a conference with the Adjutant General may lead to some plan by which the proposed ends may be efficiently reached without additional expenditure.

The Act of 1870, chapter 182, section 22, exempts from jury duty for one year, all citizens who may become honorary members of militia regiments by the payment of ten dollars a year. The number of honorary members is limited by law, to the number of active members of the regiment, but practically in the City of Baltimore, and in some of the adjacent counties, many of the most capable and intelligent citizens escape service upon the jury altogether by the payment of ten dollars a year for the support of the militia.

There can be no good reason for such a law. The State cannot affort to deprive the public of the services of efficient jurymen, in order that the militia may be better sustained.

There is no relation whatever between the two subjects, and the successful administration of justice in the Courts, should not be impaired because an indisposition is shown to sustain the military organizations of the State. I therefor recommend the repeal of the section above referred to.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES AND INSPECTIONS.

The Act of 1876, chapter 316, authorized and directed the Board of Public Works, the Attorney General and the

Supervisor of Warehouses to "rebuild one of the Tobacco Warehouses which was burned in the City of Baltimore." The sum of $59,000 was appropriated for this purpose. After due advertisement the bids were opened and the contract was on the 1st day of June, 1876, awarded to Messrs. Ogle & Townsend for thirty-nine thousand dollars, they being the lowest bidders.

Subsequent examination satisfied the Board that certain changes in the original plan would give greater accommodation and capacity, so it was determined to make two houses with a solid wall dividing them, affording a capacity for 5,000 hogsheads each.

The total length of the building is 330 feet by 126 feet wide, four stories high, with a capacity of 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco. The changes adopted added considerably to the cost, while they made the building far more desirable, and the whole work was completed and occupied on the 1st day of April, at a total cost of $56,189.78, which was $3,345.22 less than the amount of insurance money paid into the Treasury of the State.

The report of operations from all the Tobacco Warehouses has been somewhat more satisfactory during the past two years. There have been fewer complaints against the inspection than usual, and the sums of money returned to the Treasury show that the officers in charge of the warehouses have performed their duties.

Receipts for 1876	$139,354.38	
Balance for 1875	2,053.70	
Total receipts	$141,408.08	
Expenditures	118,787.81	
Net earnings for 1876		$22,620.27
Receipts for 1877	$109,477.85	
Balance for 1876	9,433.90	
	$118,911.75	
Expenditures	102,226.39	
		$16,685.36
Total net earnings for two years		$39,305.63

The above figures will show that during the past two years all the expenditures, including the salaries of the Inspectors, amounting to $15,000 a year, have been paid, and a considerable balance left in the Treasury.

The objections which have usually presented themselves to my mind in reference to the general subject of compulsory inspection, apply with far greater force to the inspection of tobacco, under the existing provisions of the law, than to any other class of cases, because the field of operations is larger, and the vicious effects of the system are extended over a very wide branch of the industry of the State.

The tendency of modern laws has been to oppose any interference with the business interests of the community, to sever the Government as far as possible from the private concerns of individuals, and to leave men free to act in all commercial transactions, as their judgment directs, subject only to such regulations as are intended to prevent imposition or fraud. It has come to be admitted by those whose ideas are most in advance in our business centres, that the value of an article of trade must always rest upon its intrinsic merits, and the moment the law intervenes and declares who *shall* proclaim the valuable qualities of any particular commodity, a false standard is liable to be raised, thus impairing the credit which it is the interest of the community to maintain. We find, in the great metropolis, New York, where commerce and the laws that regulate it are most carefully studied, that every effort has been made to leave trade as unfettered as possible, and active competition recognized, as the only incentive that can be given to business men to secure to the public the most efficient service. They have gone so far in that State as to declare by Constitutional enactment, that the Legislature shall pass no law involving the compulsory inspection of any article, thus recognizing

in the most effectual manner the principle of non-interference.

The abolition of the flour inspection laws of this State in 1870 was certainly a step in advance, and I am sure tnere is no interest in our great city that would seek to re-establish them.

The prominent evil of our present system of tobacco inspection is its compulsory feature. Can any one imagine a greater restriction upon the healthy action of trade, than that the law should compel the inspection of any article, without further regard to the fitness of the inspectors than that which is implied, by the general duty of the Executive, who makes the appointments?

Suppose that from causes which he was not able to control, a set of incompetent inspectors were selected, are we to be told that it is good policy, for the law to compel the producers of one of our staple products, to submit to the depreciation of their property, which must follow from such an agency? When a man is deprived by law of the power of selecting his own agents in the disposition of his property, surely a great injustice is done him; but a still greater wrong is inflicted when that law compels him to accept the services of one in whom he or the public may have no confidence; and yet, this is the condition of things that may arise under our present system.

The very essence of prosperous trade is its freedom, and if men are prevented by law from selecting their own agents, and compelled to accept those who are appointed by others, a great element is wanting to the prosperity of any branch which suffers from this anomoly.

The tobacco inspector in this State is practically of no use, except as a medium of sale, which the law compels the planter to accept. He does not guarantee either the quality of the tobacco, nor the manner in which the hogshead is packed. He only draws a sample, which is sup-

posed to represent the hogshead, and in case it does not, there is no convenient reclamation upon anyone.

I do not propose here to discuss at length the great burdens which the present system imposes upon the grower; every one familiar with the subject, well knows what its general management is, how great is the expense attending it, and how heartily glad the community would be to welcome a change, if it could be properly accommodated to the interest of the planter. It is believed that if a voluntary or licensed system of inspection could be substituted for that which is now regulated by the State, the standard* of Maryland tobacco would be higher in the market, because of the additional security and value that the guarantee of private Inspectors would afford. To this guarantee of the Inspectors would probably soon be added that of the Commission Merchant, and we can easily imagine what value and credit would then be given to the samples.

The difficulty has always been to inaugurate such a system, and at the same time to continue the ownership of the State in the warehouses. If these two elements could be combined it appears to me that the change might readily be made. The important question is, how can this be satisfactorily accomplished? We know that in the great States of Ohio and Kentucky the compulsory State system at one time prevailed, but it has long since given place to free inspection to the satisfaction of both buyer and seller; and even in Virginia, where State Inspection dates back to Colonial days, it is apparently about to be swept from the statute books forever. In Kentucky, where the crop averages about 100,000 hogsheads a year, the samples are guaranteed by the Inspectors, and the cost to the planter is $2.00 per hogshead, one per cent. commission for selling, with free storage for four months.

*See letter from Board of Trade of Bremen, in appendix.

I recommend, therefore, that this subject be most carefully considered by your Honorable Body, with a view of leasing the warehouses, under such restrictions as would carefully guard the interests of the planter.

He would thus be insured a prompt and efficient inspection, by such agents as he might select, the standard of his product would be elevated, and while the public would be relieved of an element of discontent and political annoyance, Maryland would be placed in accord with other States upon the modern and more advanced ideas of trade.

I am fully aware that this subject presents many difficulties and that there may be great opposition to the suggestions offered above; but I am also convinced that if our present system of tobacco inspection is false and subject to abuses, there is no prospect of its improvement under the present laws, and that sooner or later the proper remedies will be applied. The general objection stated in reference to this subject might be also applied to the

STATE CATTLE SCALES,

were it not for the fact that this provision of the State is not so liable to abuse, is of great convenience to the farmers who buy and sell cattle, and moreover, has been for the past year, and should always be a source of considerable revenue to the State.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the State Live Stock Scales from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876, and from May 1, 1876 to May 1, 1877.

Gross receipts from May 1875 to May 1876	$22,925.15
Expenses for same time	15,014.05
Net balance due the State	$ 7,911.10
Gross receipts from May 1876 to May 1877	$25,057.00
Expenses for same time	11,732.16
Net balance due the State	13,324.84
Showing an increase in business of	$ 2,131.85
And a saving in expenses of	3,281.89
Total increase of State revenue for the year closing April 30, 1877	$ 5,413.74

It will be seen from the above table that the net revenue paid into the Treasury for the year ending May 1st, 1877, was $13,324.84, being an increase of $5,413.74 over the previous year, as appears from the accounts.—The net proceeds for the year ending May 1st, 1876, $7,911.10, have not yet been paid, and suit has been entered to recover them.

I recommend that the law on this subject be so amended that the bond be increased to $10,000 and the employees be limited to a certain specified number, to be increased on approval of the Governor.

I consider the offices of Weigher General of Grain and Inspectors of Grain entirely without value to the community, and I recommend their abolition.

The State should provide no greater facility for the wheat-grower who ships his grain by water than for him who sends it by land; and the idea that a State officer should stand between the buyer and seller of grain is entirely obsolete, and not warranted by any of the requirements of trade. The inspectors or weighers who are appointed, do not generally give it their personal attention, and the whole business would be better regulated if left to the voluntary management of those who are interested in this important branch.

The last report of the Mine Inspector does not show such an amount of efficient work as would warrant the continued payment of his salary from the Treasury of the State, and I have not been able, from the reports made to me, to see the value of a law providing such an office. If the miners have grievances they do not appear to arise from the bad ventilation of the mines, for in this respect there have been few changes made, and if there are troubles from other sources a State officer is not the person to correct them.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL AND COUNTY ALMS HOUSES.

The Act of 1876, chapter 361, provided for a complete reorganization of the Maryland Hospital, and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars a year to aid in its support. In compliance with the terms of the law, I appointed a Board of Managers, consisting of nine gentlemen of high character and position, who at once assumed without compensation the onerous duties involved in the care of the insane paupers of the State.

I am happy to say that the success of the new management has been all that its most sanguine friends could desire. Not only has the cost of maintaining the institution been largely reduced, but reforms have been instituted in the care and treatment of the patients, by which their sufferings have been relieved and their chances of improvement increased. I cannot but express the hope that your Honorable Body will recognize the fact that although the original cost of this charity has been very great, yet as managed at present, it is a credit to the State, and deserving of its generous support.

I recommend to your careful consideration the Report of the Board of Managers for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1877, which is herewith transmitted. It is replete with interest, and contains suggestions and statistical information of great value for the future of this institution, and the welfare of the unfortunate class of whom it treats.

It is there shown that on July 7, 1876, when the administration of the present Board commenced, there were 136 patients of all classes, and at the close of this fiscal year there were under treatment 281, showing an increase in sixteen months of 145 patients. The total cost of maintaining this large number of insane was $65,464, or a per capita cost of $245. This is a reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost under the old regime, and the belief is

expressed that in another year the per capita cost will be reduced to $200.

The capacity of this institution at this time is not more than 325 patients, being built originally to accommodate only 250. It will be seen, therefore, that at the present rate of increase, all applications for admission must soon be refused, except as vacancies occur. I heartily concur in the recommendation of the managers that additional accommodations be provided to the extent of two cottages for the harmless idiots and imbeciles, and one smaller cottage for the criminal and immoral class, who now share the same wards with those whose character is unstained.

The estimated cost of these improvements would be $90,000, of which the institution would be enabled to furnish $20,000 from the balance on hand at the end of the present year.

While this would appear to be a large sum in addition to what has already been spent, it must be remembered that it is the imperative duty of every community to protect the criminals, paupers and insane, who are thrown upon them for support. For some time I have been aware that many of this class of unfortunates—too often left to the mercy of chance and subjected to privations—were confined in the alms-houses and jails throughout the State, without adequate provision, and in many cases, treated with cruelty.

Acting under the authority of the law creating the State Board of Health, I directed the Secretary of that body to visit and inspect the alms-houses and prisons in the counties and the City of Baltimore, and report to me the condition and treatment of the paupers and insane who are maintained in those institutions.

The very able and exhaustive report of Dr. Chancellor has been laid before you, and has been the subject of much

comment not only in this State but throughout the entire country.

It is impossible to conceive a more horrible picture than is presented by his statement of the condition of many of these unfortunate people, and yet, discreditable as the revelations are, I authorized and directed their publication, because I was convinced that the surest way to reform an evil, was to bring it thoroughly before the eyes of the public.

It will be your part to apply a remedy for the abuses that exist, and to stretch out the strong and supporting arm of the law, to the sufferers whom it is bound to protect.

I have learned from those who have taken the deepest interest in these important subjects, and whose names are closely identified with works of charity, that twenty-five years ago the alms-houses and prisons of the counties of New York State, were very much in the same condition in which ours are represented to-day. Those evils have been removed by the active interest of persons in the various counties, who have formed volunteer societies to visit and inspect the condition of the suffering poor.—The presidents of these organizations, composed of both men and women, hold a commission from the Governor, and while they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the management of the alms-houses, are required to visit them regularly, and report to the county authorities any ill treatment or neglect that may come under their observation, and annually to make a report which is published with that of the State Board of Charities.

If such organizations could be formed throughout Maryland, and be authorized to report to "the State Board of Health," it cannot be doubted that the existing abuses would soon give place to effective management.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The education of the youth of the State has become one of the most important features in the management of our government.

The cheerfulness with which the heavy burdens imposed for this purpose are borne by all classes of property owners, shows how deeply rooted is the sentiment that the good order of society depends largely upon the education of the people.

In fact the only ground upon which those who have no children, or who derive no benefit from the public schools, can be called upon to pay taxes for the education of the children of others, is that under our form of government the diffusion of knowledge is regarded as the best guarantee for the safety of all.

It is, therefore, important that the expenditure of the very large sums derived from direct taxation, should be so guarded by the law, that no one could ever doubt the exact application of the fund to the purposes for which it is collected.

Our present Public School System in this State has justly been regarded as one of the best in the country, and under its practical workings the schools have steadily improved.

The annual disbursement in Maryland for purposes of education, is considerably over $1,500,000, about one-half of which is contributed by the State Treasury from direct taxation, and the balance is levied by the counties and the City of Baltimore upon the taxable basis within their limits. Of this large sum, the whole amount apportioned to the counties is entrusted to the Boards of County School Commissioners, who are required to publish annually a statement of their receipts and disbursements, and to forward a copy of the report to the State Board of Education.

The State Board has no control, whatever, over the expenditures of the County Boards, and has no power, under our law, even to examine their accounts. The County Boards are entirely independent, and act without supervision from any one.

In view of the increasing necessities of the Public Schools, and the large sums of money levied for their support, it becomes a question which in my judgment the Legislature may well consider, whether there should not be a State Officer, whose duty it would be to supervise and examine in detail the expenditure of the County Boards, and report to the Legislature the condition of the Schools, and the manner in which the various duties have been performed. This office might, with the same effect, be assigned to the County Commissioners.

I can make this suggestion all the more readily now, because I have no reason to think that in any county of the State has there been the least irregularity, but I have a strong belief in the supervision of departments as the surest way to maintain order and efficiency.

In this connection it may be stated that some of the County Boards have instituted proceedings against the Comptroller, to compel him to distribute at one time all the money in the Treasury which stands to the credit of the School Fund.

The largest sums on this account are paid into the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the habit of that department has been, to estimate what will be the sum total for the year to the credit of the School Fund, to divide it into four equal parts, and to make quarterly payments to the County School Commissioners.

If the law upon which this action of the Comptroller is based be at all doubtful, it is important that all doubt

should be removed, and that these quarterly payments should be provided for in the most explicit terms.

The responsibility of the Commissioners is already great enough, and it would not, in my opinion, be wise to give them the care of larger sums of money long before they had any occasion for their use.

The following is a statement of the number, the attendance, and cost of the schools, in this State, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1877, not including those in the City of Baltimore :

Number of Schools		1,827
Increase over last year	74	
Total number of scholars enrolled during the year		104,462
Increase	2,280	
Highest number enrolled in one term		86,340
Increase	1,810	
Average daily attendance		47,804
Increase	317	
Number of teachers employed		2,142
Increase	23	
Number of men teachers		1,130
Number of women teachers		1,012
Total receipts from all sources, including balances on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1877		$1,011,579 87
Increase	$7,452 18	
Total expenditures		$928,225 04
Balance on hand at close of fiscal year		83,354 83
Total		$1,011,579 87
Decrease in expenditures as compared with last year	$17,137 37	

The principal expenditures may be grouped in the following classes :

Teachers salaries		$609,734 15
Increase	$10,992 18	
Building, repairs and furnishing		106,451 64
Increase	6,080 84	
Books and stationery		49,307 63
Decrease	4,051 62	
Supervision and office expenses		41,067 13
Increase	959,29	
Incidental expenses including fuel		47,231 11
Increase	718 70	
Interest		5,185 67
Decrease	4,851 69	
Miscellaneous expenses		5,359 21
Decrease	468 36	
Old indebtedness paid		63,888 50
Total		$928,225 04

This is the tenth year of the present system under the Constitution of 1867, and the progress made in these ten years may be estimated from the following figures:

1867.	Schools	1205,	Teachers	1282,	Pupils	71,060.
1877.	"	1827,	"	2142,	"	104,462.

1867.	Paid salaries of teachers	$405.257 62
1877.	" " "	609,734 15
1867.	Paid for building, repairing and furnishing school houses	40,973 04
1877.	" " " " " " "	106,451 64

In June 1876, the new building for the State Normal School was completed and handed over to the State Board of Education. It has continued in successful operation, and promises to increase in usefulness.

The receipts and disbursements for the past year have been as follows:

Receipts from State Treasury	$10,500 00
Fees from students	2,908 55
	$13,408 55
Expenditures	13,258 83
Balance on hand	$149 72

The expenditures comprise the following items:

The expenditures since October 30th, 1876, have been

For salaries	$8,460 00
" Building and permanent improvements, plus $124 96	1,050 25
" Books, stationery, periodicals, &c	740 19
" Janitor, engineer and assistant	661 50
" Traveling expenses, 18 months	486 50
" Fuel, gas and water	438 46
" Apparatus and chemicals	270 53
" Petty cash, including postage, envelopes and telegrams	222 68
" Furniture, blinds, &c	184 99
" Repairs, painting and cleaning	120 89
" Printing	116 35
" Commencement expenses, Centennial exhibition and miscellaneous	506 49
Total	$13,258 83

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The appropriation of $12,000 a year, which was made for six years by the Act of 1872, will soon expire, and unless it is renewed the College will suffer for want of means to sustain it. The indebtedness contracted some years ago, although in a measure reduced, still amounts to $13,525.00

the interest of which is paid from the revenues, and bears heavily upon the resources of the College. It will be for the Legislature to determine at this session what course should be adopted for the future of this institution.

The idea which has long been cherished by its friends, that in time it might become a State University of the highest grade, has, I suppose, been generally abandoned, but there is no reason why the great advantages offered by the location and buildings of St. John's should not be used for the purpose of a State College in connection with our public school system.

To accomplish this purpose the charter should be so amended by consent or otherwise, as to place the property entirely under State control, and a complete reorganization of the Board should be effected.

Unless a change based upon such reorganization is adopted, I do not feel justified in urging upon the Legislature the payment of the present debt, or of advising a renewal of the appropriation.

The provisions of the Act of 1872, requiring the College to educate and board fifty State students free of charge, on condition that they teach for two years in the public schools, has been of value in furnishing some very efficient teachers, who, after the expiration of the two years, could be employed in the High Schools throughout the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The present administration of the Agricultural College has succeeded in placing this institution upon a more favorable footing than it has ever held from the date of its foundation.

For years past the indebtedness had been constantly increasing, although the appropriation from the State was large, and finally the College became so thoroughly discredited, that its students were greatly reduced, and the prospect was very discouraging for its continuance.

The administration of its affairs was however changed by the Board of Trustees, and the energy and careful management of its present officers soon restored confidence and credit.

In the short space of two years the entire debt of $13,-274.33 has been paid off, the College being sustained, in the meantime, by the fees of the students, repairs to the amount of $2,500 to $3,000 have been put upon the farm houses, the land has been greatly improved, the standard of education made higher, and the number of students considerably increased.

With the absolute freedom from debt which the College now enjoys, it will be seen that the greater part of the State appropriation may be applied to the agricultural department, and other useful purposes, and it is hoped that a career of prosperity is opened, to which the farmers of Maryland may lend their support.

Some opposition has been expressed throughout the State, that special students were prepared for the Naval Academy, and this was justly held to be no part of the purpose for which the College was founded.

It must be noted, however, that these students were only taken to aid in relieving the College of its heavy burden of debt, and now that it is entirely free, at the end of the current term the students will all be placed upon an equality as to pay and treatment.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE.

On the 16th of January, 1877, a majority of the arbitrators to whom the State of Maryland and Virginia "submitted the controversies concerning their territorial limits," filed their award, which defined the boundary line between the two States. The award and the dissenting opinion of the Hon. James B. Beck is herewith submitted:

The labor of the arbitrators has been very great, but their patience and research were equal to the task, and it

is a matter of congratulation that through their efforts and that of the counsel, this element of discord which has existed for so many years should be at length finally removed. It is important that the line as defined by the Commissioners should be designated by such monuments as will make it clear to all, and I suggest that the State of Virginia be invited to appoint a Surveyor, who, in connection with one named by this State, shall consult and agree upon a plan by which this purpose will be effectually carried out.

There may be some questions which you will be called upon to decide in reference to the mutual rights conferred by the compact of 1795 upon citizens of the States of Maryland and Virginia. They refer principally to certain privileges which have been enjoyed by the citizens of both States, in waters heretofore held to be in common, the title to which has now been settled by this arbitration.

I recommend the appropriation at an early day of the session of $9,500 for the compensation which is due the Commissioners. The law provides that each State shall pay one-half of the expense attending the arbitration, and as Virginia has already paid her share, it remains for us to perform our part of the agreement.

OYSTER LAW,

The Act of 1874, Chapter 181, repealed and re-enacted Article 71, Code of Public General Laws, relating to Oysters.

While the general provisions of this law are satisfactory, there are some points which, in my judgment, it would be well to revise.

The prohibition contained in Section 2, against dredging within a mile and a-half of certain points in the Chesapeake Bay is extremely vague, and has given rise to a great number of prosecutions. It is often impossible to swear with accuracy to the distance at which vessels appear from any of the points named, and a vast deal of contradictory

testimony has been produced in many of these cases, causing, I doubt not, frequent injustice.

It is a question whether the whole bay should not be thrown open to those who pay license for dredging, and the rivers only protected for the counties. Certain it is, that the more these prohibited points are increased in number, the more are offences multiplied, and the greater is the expense upon the counties for their prosecution.

Section 5, as re-enacted by the Act of 1876, Chapter 380, punishes with severity the captains of vessels found violating this law, and leaves entirely free the owners, who should in a measure be held responsible for the acts of their officers. If the owner were made to feel the penalty incurred by his agent's wrong, he would be more careful to instruct him as to the provisions of the law, which he has a far better opportunity of knowing.

The total revenues for oyster licenses and fines during the year 1877, amounted to $50,712.46, and the expenditure for the same time to $50,136.76, leaving a balance to the credit of the State of $574.70. While it is not expected that the present license system will do much more than protect our oyster beds from the depredations of non-resident dredgers, it seems to me that it would be well to consider the great expense of the steamer of the State Fishery Force as compared to that of the sloops.

The salaries alone of the officers and crew of the steamer amount to $9,160 per annum, while the repairs, fuel and other expenses swell the account to a still greater sum.

The expense of the sloops is $3,500 each, showing a difference of $5,660 per annum.

I have no doubt that some means of reducing largely the expense of this force can easily be devised.

FISH CULTURE.

The report of the Fish Commissioner shows very large and successful operations during the past year. The addi-

tional appropriation has been used to advantage, and it is to be hoped that we will soon begin to realize the value of the labor that has been performed, by the great increase of food fishes in our waters. The question of the artificial hatching of fish to restock our somewhat exhausted rivers, is no longer problematical, but has been reduced to a certainty, and no State in the Union can boast of a better field than Maryland, for the development of this science.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of one so capable and energetic as Mr. Ferguson, and the contributions that he has made towards carrying out practically this great discovery, are fully recognized by the most learned men in this branch throughout the country.

I earnestly recommend that there be no change made in the sum appropriated by the Act of 1876, but I suggest a repeal of the provision requiring the appointment of two Commissioners. The value of the work must depend in a great measure upon its being controlled by one person who can readily furnish with young fish the waters of every section of the State.

The report shows that during the past season there were 8,444,000 shad hatched, of which 7,419,300 were placed in Maryland waters. In 1876, 2,924,500 were planted in our rivers, making the total number in this State during the last two years 10,343,800.

It will be seen that by the work of last Spring the number of young shad produced was more than double that of the previous year, and the table of distribution shows that they were deposited in almost every river of any importance in the State. There were also hatched and placed in Maryland waters, during the past year, 815,640 young California salmon, and 400,000 smelt.

A detailed statement of the operations of the Commissioner is contained in his interesting report.

BALTIMORE CITY.

The Act of 1876, chapter 28, made very important changes in the system of Justices of the Peace for the City of Baltimore, by which the saving is estimated at $60,000 per annum to the Treasury of the City, and the service far more efficiently rendered.

The provisions authorizing the Governor to select certain Justices of the Peace, to sit at each Station House, and to hear all charges for criminal offences at a fixed salary, has doubtless had the effect of reducing the chances of imposition upon the public, and is found generally satisfactory.

In this connection the power is also given to the Executive, to change at any time, in his discretion, the Police Justices so appointed. During the two years of my administration, I have had occasion but once to exercise this power, and then only for what I considered the best reasons.

Some of the Police Justices have, during the past year, received fees for releasing persons on bail after the office hours which were designated by law. These acts were committed, it is alleged, under a misapprehension of the law which prohibits the taking of any fee. The provision of the act on this subject is so clear, that hereafter I shall consider such action on the part of any Police Justice as a cause for immediate removal from office.

I recommend that the law be so amended, as to require each Police Justice to sit at the Station House for one hour after ten o'clock, P. M., so that warrants may be issued, and releases taken for offences committed during the early hours of the night. This would, in many instances, be a protection to persons who should not be subjected to imprisonment during the night, when bail might readily be procured.

In compliance with the request of the Legislature, by the Act of 1876, chapter 195, I applied to the President of the United States, for the appointment of a Board of three Commissioners, to be detailed from the Engineer Corpse, to survey the harbor and adjacent land wharves and docks of the City of Baltimore. The commission was at once appointed, and the work has been satisfactorily accomplished.

The increase trade of the City of Baltimore has been a source of pride to the people of Maryland. The total value of the exports from Baltimore has increased from $24,683,083 in 1875, to $39,815,286 in 1877. The increase in the receipts of grain for ten months of the present year, as compared with the four years previous, is shown by the following table:

GRAIN.	1877. (10 mos.) Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1875. Bushels.	1874. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Wheat	5,617,945	3,945,247	4,409,670	6.456,834	2,810,917
Corn	17,415,682	24,684,230	9,567,141	9,355,467	8,330,449
Oats	762,442	810,212	977,514	1,149,188	1,255,072
Rye	101,012	112,160	74,529	118,634	100,519
Total	23,897,081	29,551,849	15,028,854	17,080,123	12,496.957

The following shows the receipts of grain at Baltimore, both by water and rail, since 1870.

YEAR.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.
1870	3,039,357	3,831,676	1,243,720	77,778
1871	4,076,017	5,735,921	1,833,409	88,956
1872	2,457,100	9,045,465	1,959,161	90,938
1873	2,810,917	8,330,449	1,255,072	100,519
1874	6,456,834	9,355,567	1,149,188	118,634
1875	4,409,670	9.567,141	977,514	74,529
1876	3,945,247	24,684,230	810,212	112,160
*1877	5,617,945	17,415,682	762,442	101,012

*10 Months.

The shipments of petrolium have increased from 3,470,995 gallons in 1873, to 40,812,598 in 1876. All this

would indicate a great prosperity in spite of the depressed condition of business for the past four years.

REGISTRATION.

An effort was made at the session of 1876, to provide a new law for the Registration of Voters in this State, which would meet the objections constantly urged against the present lists, and throw additional safeguards around the ballot-box.

The counties objecting to the expense of a new registration, the measure was withdrawn, and the Acts, chapter 245, 247 and 223, of 1876, were passed.

These laws provided for a revision of the lists of registered voters throughout the State, authorized the appointment by the Governor of "The Board of Supervisors of Elections," in the City of Baltimore, whose duty it was to appoint the judges and clerks of elections in said city, and also required the Board of Police to lay out the city into election precints which would contain not over six hundred votes each. With the safeguards provided by these laws, our elections ought to be conducted fairly, if the Officers of Registration and Supervisors of Elections are capable and honest. It is the sworn duty of the Executive, which I fully appreciate, to see that none are appointed without these qualifications, and therefore the only recommendation that I make on this subject, is that members of the Legislature and other good citizens will aid me in making selections of persons who will do justice to the whole community.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Within the past two months, this important work has sustained very serious damage by the disastrous flood which occurred in the Potomac river. The extent of the loss and the time that will probably be required to repair it, will be given in a special report as soon as it can be correctly ascertained.

The great interests depending upon the Canal, and its original cost to the people of the State, make it necessary that every aid and encouragement should be afforded, to repair, as soon as possible, the unexpected losses which have thus occurred.

The capacity it has shown for successful work, may be estimated by the results for the last ten years.

From June, 1872, to December, 1876, the President and Directors have appropriated, from the net revenues, $955,152.80 towards the payment of the overdue interest on the preferred construction bonds.

The entire principal and interest of the repair bonds has been liquidated.

The ordinary expenses of the company from 1867 to 1871, both inclusive—5 years, were $1,245,615.03; from 1872 to 1876, both inclusive, $1,123,568.95. Decrease in ordinary expenses, for 5 years, $122,046.08.

The increase in the net revenue of the past five years over the same preceding time, is $488,425.59.

During the year 1876, and the present year, the revenues of the Canal, like all other lines of transportation, have been very seriously affected by the low rates of toll, which were made necessary by the general depression in all branches of business. Notwithstanding the heavy loss from these causes, the net revenue for 1876, amounted to $67,144.46.

A more detailed statement of the operations of 1876, will be presented at an early day.

During the present year, unfortunate differences in regard to the rates of charge have arisen between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Canal, which have greatly affected the revenues of both corporations. The facts bearing on this matter, are fully set forth in the correspondence between the Presidents of the two Companies, which is herewith submitted.

The very large interest which the State holds in both of these corporations, demands an early adjustment of any differences between them, and the establishment and maintenance of fair and remunerative rates of charge for transportation.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

The report of the directors and warden of this institution presents the most gratifying result of its operations during the past year.

The detailed statistical information it contains shows how close has been the supervision over every department, and it is a pleasure to see what benefits can be derived from the faithful performance of the important duties which these officers are called on to discharge.

The number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary on the 30th of November 1877, was 857, a greater number than at any period during the last 17 years.

The average for the year was 815, a higher average than was ever before attained, and an increase over the year 1876 of 89.

The sanitary condition of the prison has certainly been remarkable; with an average of 815 prisoners, there have been but 20 deaths, and a loss of only $2\frac{3}{4}$ days during the year for each convict on account of sickness.

The financial report shows that the total receipts for 1877, from the labor of the prisoners, amounted to $81,910.75, and the expenditures for the same period were $80,912.68, leaving as balance of receipts $908.05. Included in this expenditure is the sum of $3,840.61, which was laid out from the earnings of the prison during the year in erecting permanent improvements, thus making the actual balance to the credit of the institution, over and above all expenses, $4,838.66.

There was also earned by the convicts during the year for overwork, the sum of $6,990.02, which is either paid

to them at the expiration of their term, or remitted from time to time to their families.

When we consider how great has been the cost throughout the country of maintaining State prisons,* I think that we may congratulate the tax-payers of Maryland upon the fact, that our institution has been for some years self supporting, and that they are consequently relieved from all burdens which would otherwise be imposed upon them to maintain it.

There can be no doubt that humanity and economy both suggest hard labor for the convict in preference to solitary and enforced idleness, and while he thus carries out the sentence of the law, it is equally certain that the fruit of his labor should be applied to his own support. I have, during the two years of my administration, been extremely guarded in the exercise of the pardoning power, which is placed in the hands of the Executive by the Constitution of this State. My purpose has been, as far as possible, to unite justice with mercy in the use of it, and I am satisfied that the discipline of the prison is improved, when the hope of pardon for minor offences is not shut out from those who devote themselves strictly to their duty.

I have appended to this message a statement of the reasons which have guided me in every application for pardon, which has been granted during the past year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The construction of this building was authorized and provided for by the Act of 1874, chapter 233.

The site was purchased during the summer of 1874, the contracts for the building awarded, and on the 13th

*The cost to the State of New York for the support of her prisons during 1876, was somewhat over $700,000; of the State of New Jersey $100,000.

day of November, 1877, the work was handed over to the State, completed, as far as the terms of the contract called for.

There was no provision, however, made by the Act of 1874 for heating, cooking, lighting, water and gas supply, workshops and furnishing, and the Board of Public Works did not feel authorized to provide these necessities, without an appropriation for that purpose.

The crowded condition of our State Penitentiary makes it very important that this prison should be occupied as early as possible, and I suggest that no time be lost in making the necessary appropriation to complete it.

I append a detailed description of the building, prepared by the architect, from which it will be seen that the dimensions as at present completed are 296 feet in length, with accommodation for about 250 prisoners.

When the additional wing, as originally designed, is constructed, the entire building will be 530 feet in length, with a capacity for 500 prisoners, and will cover 60,000 square feet.

The estimated cost of this wing to carry out the original design would be $110,000.

Estimated cost of heating and cooking apparatus	$ 26,000
Water supply, cisterns, drains, etc	30,000
Gas supply	10,000
Furniture	8,000
Work shops	40,000
Total	$114,000

Before the present building can be occupied the heating and cooking apparatus, with the gas and water supply and the furniture, must be provided, at an estimated cost of $74,000.

The workshops can be added afterwards, and the labor of the convicts will greatly reduce the cost of building them.

STATE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs upon the State House were commenced on the 15th of April, 1877.

The great uncertainty as to the amount of work to be done, which always attends the reconstruction of old buildings, compelled the Board of Public Works to employ by the day the necessary mechanics. This was done at a stipulated and reasonable price for each man, and a very competent person was selected to supervise the details and to see that no time was lost.

The building was soon found to be in a far worse condition than any one had ever imagined, and I am sorry to say that the cost of restoring it has greatly exceeded the appropriation, and the estimates of the architect. As the work progressed, and the defects were revealed, the truly dangerous and ruined state of the whole structure from its foundation to the dome was disclosed.

The Board of Public Works were then compelled to decide whether they would confine themselves to the amount of money appropriated by the Act of 1876, which was entirely insufficient, or whether they would properly repair the building and make it efficient for the uses of the State.

The latter alternative was adopted, and its thorough restoration was regarded as an absolute necessity. That the work has been faithfully performed no one who has watched its course can doubt, and while we may regret that years of neglect and original defects in building have caused so great an outlay at the present time, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the State of Maryland is today in possession of a capitol, which combines with the merits of age, the comforts and security of modern construction. I append a full and detailed report of the architect, George A. Frederick, Esq., in which he states with great accuracy the amount and nature of the work which has been done, the cost of the various items and the esti-

mate for the completion of the hall and dome. The summary is as follows:

Amount of appropriation expended	$ 32,000
Balance due for work done	37,690
Cost of furniture as per detailed statement of Architect	37,250
Estimate to complete the hall, portico and dome	25,000
Total amount	$131,940

Of this sum $32,000 has been paid, $74,940 is due for work done and furniture bought, and $25,000 remains to be appropriated for the completion of the hall, dome, entrance and portico.

THE GREAT SEAL.

Resolution No. 5, of the Session of 1876, authorized and empowered the Governor "to have the Great Seal of the State so altered that it shall bear the arms of Maryland as represented upon the Seal furnished the Province in sixteen hundred and forty-eight, by Cecelius, Lord Baron of Baltimore." In compliance with this resolution I ordered a sketch to be made, and the new Seal to be engraved. When completed, it shall be presented for your inspection. The State of Maryland is the only State in the Union which bears the family arms of its illustrious founder, and as the motto was changed many years ago, and the crest does not at present conform to the original, the intention of the resolution was evidently to restore the harmony and beauty of the armorial bearings throughout, and to renew the ancient seal, which forms a part of the record of our early history.

CENTENNIAL.

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1876, which secured to the State of Maryland a fitting representation at the Centennial Exhibition, was expended with great judgment by the Commissioners of this State, and no effort was spared by them to do full justice to the sentiment which prompted it. A full report of their action is herewith transmitted together with the diplomas which

were awarded for the exhibition of the various productions of our State.

In this connection it is proper for me to state that the joint resolution, which has lately passed the two Houses of our National Congress, requests the Governors of the several States to invite the people of their respective States and Territories, to assist in the proper representation of the productions of our industry at the great exposition to be held in Paris in 1878.

Provision is made for the assignment of one or more of the public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, such articles as may be offered for exhibition, by the citizens of the United States.

May I not conclude this message with an expression of the hope that the re-establishment of Constitutional Government in every State of the Union will bring about a more satisfactory condition of our national affairs, will temper the bitterness of party spirit, and renew in every section of the country that cordial understanding which is so essential to our progress as a nation.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

PARDONS GRANTED, CORRESPONDENCE, INCLUDING TELEGRAMS AND LETTER FROM BOARD OF TRADE,

ALSO,

REPORT OF ARCHITECT FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND STATE HOUSE.

APPENDIX.

Nolleprosequi granted January 5th, 1877.—John Thomas Brandenbery, indicted in Circuit Court for Frederick county, of Sodomy.

A nolleprosequi was entered in this case on the recommendation of the State's Attorney for Frederick county, and the certificate of the family physician, that the young man who committed the offence was of a weak mind, and totally irresponsible. His family connections were very respectable, and many of the leading citizens of Frederick county urged this action upon the Executive.

Nolleprosequi granted January 5th, 1877.—Owen Ardinger, Otho Ardinger and Arch Parker, indicted in Circuit Court for Washington county, for resisting an officer in discharge of duty.

In this case the town officer who was resisted, applied to the Executive to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the young men had not intended to violate the law, but were carried away by a momentary passion in defence of a relative, and had greatly regreted their action, being willing to make any reparation in their power.

Pardon granted January 9th, 1877.—John Johnson, colored, convicted in Circuit Court, Anne Arundel county, of attempt to commit rape.

This prisoner was convicted in 1872, and sentenced for six years. He had served two-thirds of his time when pardoned.

The Executive was induced to take favorable action upon this case by the representations of some highly respectable gentlemen, who expressed grave doubts as to his guilt, and from reliable statements which were made as to the depraved and abandoned character of the woman upon whom the assault was made. His Honor, Judge Miller, before whom the case was tried, strongly urged that a

pardon be granted, and expressed doubts as to the prisoner's guilt. Under these circumstances he was released.

Pardon granted January 10th, 1877.—Lewis Est, convicted in Criminal Court, Baltimore city ; receiving stolen cattle.

This prisoner had served twenty-two months of the twenty-four to which he was sentenced, and was released on the recommendation of a number of respectable citizens, and in consideration of his having a helpless family in great want and destitution during this unprecedented winter.

Pardon granted January 17th, 1877.—Hezekiah Holtzman, convicted in Circuit Court for Washington county; larceny of five ducks; value one dollar and seventy-five cents; sentenced to five years.

This prisoner was pardoned on the recommendation of His Honor, Judge Alvey, and other gentlemen of Washington county. His offence, as stated above, was for stealing five ducks, valued at one dollar and seventy-cents, and he was sentenced for five years, of which he has served four. His family are in a very destitute condition.

Pardon granted February 1st, 1877.—John C. Ford, convicted in Criminal Court Baltimore city, of assault with intent to kill; sentenced for three years.

This prisoner was pardoned about two weeks before the expiration of his term, in order that he might be restored to the rights of citizenship.

This action was taken in consequence of his being recommended by respectable citizens, and his having procured a number of affidavits since his trial that threw doubt upon his guilt.

Pardon granted February 1st, 1877.—Patrick Hanratty and John Small, convicted in Criminal Court for Baltimore city; assault with intent to kill; sentenced for two years.

These two prisoners having served fifteen months of the term for which they were convicted, were pardoned on the recommendation of His Honor, Judge Gilmor, and a number of respectable citizens.

This was their first offence, and their character had been uniformly good, previous to their conviction.

Pardon granted February 1st, 1877.—William Coleman, convicted in Circuit Court for Cecil county, 1869 for burglary; sentenced for ten years.

This case was especially recommended to the Executive by the Board of Directors, on the ground of his having served three-fourths of his time, his exemplary conduct while a prisoner, and of his being far advanced in consumption, and utterly unfitted for labor.

Pardon granted February 1st, 1877.—George Tull, colored, convicted in Circuit Court for Somerset county for larceny; sentenced for three years, served four months.

This case was recommended by the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, because of the extreme old age, and utterly infirm and helpless condition of the prisoner.

Pardon granted February 1st, 1877.—Thomas Smith, convicted in Criminal Court Baltimore city for burglary; sentenced for nine years.

This case is recommended by the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, as a friendless foreigner who has served out half his term, and is pardoned on condition that he will at once leave the State and return no more.

Pardon granted Feb. 1st, 1877.—John C. Stewart, convicted in Circuit Court for Washington county, for larceny; sentenced for eight years; served four years and six months.

This prisoner being in the last stages of consumption was recommended by the Board of Directors for pardon, in order that he might die among his friends.

Pardon granted Feb. 1st, 1877.—Frank Dorsey, convicted in Circuit Court for Frederick county; sentenced for 10 years.

John Weedon, Allegany county; sentenced for 4 years.

These two prisoners are recommended to the clemency of the Executive as a reward for their gallant conduct in coming to the rescue of the foreman, Messrs. Howard and Eveans, who were furiously assaulted by a desperate negro convict, with a knife. The Directors feel that to reward such conduct on the part of the prisoners is an excellent method of preserving good discipline and an encouragement to others to act in the same manner in case of riot and confusion.

Pardon granted Feb. 1st, 1877.—John H. McCarthy, convicted in Criminal Court for Baltimore City, for larceny; sentenced for 3 years.

This youth was pardoned on account of his exemplary conduct, and his having served two years out of three of his sentence. He was recommended for Executive clemency by the late Judge of the Criminal Court before whom he pleaded guilty, and a number of respectable citizens.

Pardon granted Feb. 7th, 1877.—Thomas Hoffman, alias "Dr. Fisher," convicted in Circuit Court for Washington county, 1870, for larceny, and sentenced for 8 years.

This prisoner was recommended by the Directors of the Penitentiary on the ground that he was almost an imbecile in mind, aged and infirm, and had served three-fourths of his time. The Executive on consultation with one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Washington county, believed that no injury to public interests could arise from granting this pardon.

Pardon granted Feb. 10th, 1877.—George Knight, convicted in Circuit Court for Howard county, sentenced for 8 years.

Justin Shipley, convicted in Circuit Court of Baltimore county; sentenced for 10 years.

These two convicts having become insane while under sentence, were removed to the Insane Asylum at Spring Grove at the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, who expressed the opinion that they could not receive proper treatment while under their control.

Pardon granted March 6th, 1877.—Joseph Hunter, indicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, May term, 1876, of assault with intent to commit rape.

Executive clemency was exercised in this case on the representations of the entire Board of Visitors of the Jail, together with the attending physician, that the prisoner was so utterly prostrated by age and disease as to be unable to leave his bed, and that in their judgment he was incapable of any harm if released. The certificate of most exemplary conduct during his term was also furnished.

Pardon granted March 9th, 1877.—James McQuade, convicted in Circuit Court for Montgomery county, at

March term, 1871, of horse-stealing; sentenced to the Penitentiary for 13 years.

In this case the State's Attorney, who conducted the prosecution, stated that in his judgment the service of six years, which the prisoner had undergone, was sufficient to atone for his offence; that he always had a grave doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner in actually stealing the horse, although satisfied that he was concerned in selling the animal. In view of this doubt expressed by the State's officer and his long service, his wretched health and helpless and destitute family, I looked upon it as a case worthy of Executive clemency.

Pardon granted March 14th, 1877.—Frank Werneth, convicted in Criminal Court of Baltimore City, at January term, 1876, of larceny, and sentenced to jail for 15 months

The prisoner in this case is a minor, and is represented to the Executive to have been led into crime from evil companionship. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, of which time he has served eleven months. Having received the recommendation of the Judge and District Attorney, before whom the case was tried, he is released from further punishment, with the hope that his pardon may affect a reformation.

Pardon granted March 15th, 1877.—John Magers, convicted in Circuit Court for Frederick county, September term, 1873, of placing obstructions on Railroad and sentenced to Penitentiary for six years.

This prisoner was convicted of an offence for which ordinarily the Executive clemency would not be exercised. In this case, however, it appears by the statement of the District Attorney that Magers was absolutely drunk when the obstructions were actually placed on the Railroad by a negro who accompanied him, and that he had little or no hand in the deed itself, but was present and aided and consented to the act; that he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, of which time he has served nearly four, and that he is especially recommended to mercy by His Honor, Judge Lynch, and the State's Attorney by whom he was prosecuted.

Pardon granted March 20th, 1877.—Wm. McNutt, convicted in Circuit Court for Cecil county, at September term, 1873, of larceny, sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

In this case the prisoner had served more than three-fourths of his time, and was recommended by very many of the leading citizens of Cecil county. In addition to this, the late Governor, James B. Groome, certified that he had carefully examined his case and would have acted favorably upon it, had there been time before the expiration of his term of office.

Nolleprosequi granted April 4th, 1877.—Edward Walter, indicted in Criminal Court for Baltimore city, at January term, 1876, of assault with intent to kill.

Application was made for a nolleprosequi in this case by the petition endorsed by the foreman, and a majority of the Grand Jury, who found the indictment on the ground that after action had been taken a grave doubt arose in their minds as to the culpability of the party, and whether he had not acted strictly in self-defence.

It was shown that the party assaulted had also urged the abandonment of the prosecution, and that all bad feeling between the families of those who were mixed up in the affair had subsided, and that the best relations existed. It was also believed that the whole affair arose suddenly without malice or premeditation between friends, and that no criminal intention was manifested. Under these circumstances the Executive was of the opinion that more evil would arise from a prosecution, in which all the remembrance of the act would be aroused than by an abandonment of the indictment, and he therefore ordered a nolleprosequi to be entered.

Pardon granted April 18, 1877.—Frederick Rinehart, convicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, at May term, 1876, of assault, and sentenced to jail for five months.

The prisoner, in this case, had served three months of his time, was recommended to the Executive by a number of prominent citizens, and had a family suffering from great destitution.

His Honor, the Judge of the Criminal Court, expressed to me in writing that he would have no objection under all the circumstances of this case to the exercise of the pardoning power.

Pardon granted April 26th, 1877.—Robert J. Slater, convicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, at January term, 1877, of keeping a gambling house, and sentenced to jail for five months.

This case excited great public interest, and a number of the prisoner's friends urged his pardon upon the Executive.

This was absolutely refused on the ground that the pardoning power was not intended to override the judicial discretion of the Court. After two month's service, a certificate was presented to the Governor, setting forth the wretched condition of the prisoner's health, and declaring him to be in danger of death unless released from confinement. This certificate was signed by three eminent physicians, and believing that the offence committed did not warrant the ruin of the prisoner's health, and perhaps the loss of his life, I released him upon the ground stated in the certificate.

Pardon granted May 3rd, 1877, Robert Francis, convicted in Criminal Court of Baltimore city, at June term, 1876, of being a common thief, and sentenced to city jail for two years.

In this case, the prisoner being sentenced for two years, had served one year, and had shown throughout the most exemplary conduct.

In a letter to the Executive, His Honor, Judge Brown, recommends the pardon, and says that the testimony was very conflicting, and considers the ends of justice satisfied by the service of one year.

Pardon granted May 3rd, 1877.---John C. Deckard, convicted in the Circuit Court for Frederick county, at September term, 1872, of perjury, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

In this case an application was made to my predecessor for a pardon, but was refused on the protest of the State's Attorney for Washington county. The prisoner has now

served four years in the penitentiary and one year in jail, and is recommended for pardon by the State's Attorney, who at first protested, by two of the judges of the court, by the late Attorney General and a number of respectable citizens.

In view, therefore, of the service and the recommendation, the pardon was granted on condition that Deckard would leave the State and never return.

Pardon granted May 9th, 1877.—Joseph Gang, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at January term, 1877, of larceny, and sentenced to jail for four months.

In this case, the prisoner was an old man, and at the trial, proved by many witnesses that through life he had borne a very good character. His Honor, Judge Brown, expressed the opinion, to the Executive, that the evidence was very contradictory, and the only thing clearly proved was that four bottles of beer, valued at sixty cents, were stolen. He served two months of the four months sentence, and was pardoned on the recommendation of the judge before whom he was tried.

Pardon granted May 16, 1877.—Dixon Woods, convicted in the Circuit Court for Baltimore county at February Term, 1877, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

In this case, the prisoner was sentenced for eighteen months and served out his time with the exception of ten days. As his conduct was most exemplary during his imprisonment he was pardoned in order that his right of citizenship might be restored.

Pardon granted May 26th, 1877.—Michael Hally, Wm. Deck and Jos. Simon, convicted in Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at September term, 1877, of violating election laws, and sentenced to jail for two years each.

The above parties had served five months of their term, and were released in consequence of the recommendation of the Judge of the Criminal Court and the unanimous voice of the Grand Jury. The circumstances attending the offence against law were not of an aggravated character, and the sentence would not have been so severe had the law left any discretion to the jury.

In view of the previous good character of the parties and of the above recommendation, the Executive considered the ends of justice satisfied.

Pardon granted May 26th, 1877.—Charles Gould, convicted in the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, at November term, 1865, of arson, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

In this case, the prisoner was convicted when he was twelve years old. He had served twelve years of his sentence and was recommended to the Executive by most respectable persons on account of his tender years; and with the hope that if released he would become a useful man, the Governor felt from the character of those who were interested in his case, and from further facts that no injury would arise to the public by his pardon.

Pardon granted May 26th, 1877.—Calvin Wright, convicted in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, at March term, 1872, of horse-stealing, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

In this case, the prisoner had served out half of his term, and was recommended to the mercy of the Executive by the full court, before whom he was tried. His very high character as a faithful servant was sworn to by gentlemen of integrity from this State and Virginia. Under these circumstances he was pardoned on condition that he leave the State.

Pardon granted May 26th, 1877.—Edward W. Bennett, convicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, at September term, 1876, of an attempt to defraud, and sentenced to the jail for two years.

The above named prisoner had served out four months of a sentence of two years, and in consideration of the very precarious condition of his health, which was certified by the resident physician, he was recommended to Executive clemency by the members of the Grand Jury who found the indictment, by the entire Board of Visitors of the Jail, and by numerous respectable citizens. Under the circumstances of the case I felt that no injury to the public could arise by the exercise of the pardoning power.

Pardon granted May 26th, 1877.—Timothy O'Brien, convicted in Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at Janu-

ary term, 1877, of conspiring to defraud, and sentenced to jail for one year.

In this case, there was a joint indictment against three persons, of whom the prisoner was the youngest, being not more than twenty-one years of age. He was recommended to the Executive clemency by a large number of respectable citizens, among whom was the counsel for the parties, upon whom the attempt was made to defraud. An examination of the papers and facts, convinced me that the prisoner had acted more as the instrument of others, and had no idea of the extent of the wrong which he attempted to commit.

Pardon granted June 13th, 1877.—John Turpin, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at October term, 1875, of burglary, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years.

The application for the pardon of this prisoner was supported by the recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried, and the especial testimonials of the officers of the Penitentiary as to his uniform good conduct; as he had already served two years and five months, he was pardoned on condition that he leave the State and not return during the term for which he was sentenced.

Nolleprosequi granted June 15th, 1877.—Wm. Baker, indicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at May term, 1877, of forgery and arson.

The traverser, Wm. Baker, was jointly indicted for forgery with Charles Baker, and it was represented to the Executive that as an inquisition of lunacy had been found by a jury against Wm. Baker, and as he was confined in the Maryland Hospital for the insane, upon this finding, a "nolleprosequi," should be entered so as to sever the joint indictment and try Charles Baker. Upon the filing of the certificates of the jury declaring Wm. Baker of unsound mind and committing him to the Lunatic Asylum, the Executive granted the nolleprosequi. I am sorry to say that the attending physician at the asylum now expresses grave doubts as to his insanity, and feels that he was imposed upon. The Executive was guided in his action by the verdict of a sworn jury.

Pardon granted June 16th, 1877.---Michael Clarke, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at January term, 1876, of illegal voting, and sentenced to the penitentiary until the 5th of October, 1878.

In this case, the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months, for illegal voting. He had served fourteen months, which was thought to be a sufficiently severe punishment for the offence, and was earnestly recommended by the Board of Directors of the prison. The affidavits filed with the Executive after his imprisonment, threw some doubt upon his guilt.

Pardon granted August 27th, 1877.—Thomas Nunemaker, convicted in the Circuit Court for Washington county, at May term, 1877, for larceny, and sentenced to jail for three months.

This prisoner was recommended to the Executive clemency by many respectable citizens, on the ground that he was very young, that the articles taken were of trifling value, and further, that he might not, by serving out his entire sentence be deprived of his right of suffrage. He was pardoned a few days only before the expiration of his term.

Pardon granted August 27th, 1877.---Joseph Gill, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at September term, 1876, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

This prisoner, sentenced for one year, was pardoned at the request of many responsible citizens, within a few weeks of the expiration of his term, so that he might retain his rights of citizenship. He had the highest testimonials as to his good conduct while in prison.

Pardon granted August 30th, 1877.---George Mitchell, convicted in Circuit Court for Howard county, at March Term, 1877, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

The prisoner in this case was very young at the time he committed the offence and was supposed to have been only the tool of older and more guilty men. After great consideration, he was recommended to the Executive clemency by Hon. Judge Miller, before whom he was tried,

and pardoned for the reasons stated above. He had served over two years.

Pardon granted Oct. 17th, 1877.---Nathan Crawford, convicted in the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, at April term, 1875, of larceny, two indictments, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years on each.

The prisoner in this case was formerly a slave of Hon. Oden Bowie, and the articles taken belonged to the estate of his father. After serving two years and five months Governor Bowie made application for his pardon, on the ground that he had always been a well-behaved servant, that it was his first offence, and that he believed that he had been sufficiently punished. Pardon was then granted.

Nolleprosequi granted October 17th, 1877.---Samuel T. Mitchell, indicted in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, at April Term, 1877, of larceny.

In this case the petition which was signed by the prosecuting witness and the citizens of the district in which Mitchell had lived, set forth that he had always borne the character of a most respectable young man, that the article taken was a very small sum of money, that he was not in needy circumstances at the time, and that he was so wholly under the influence of liquor that on returning to his reason he had not the slightest recollection of committing the offence with which he was charged, and expressed the deepest mortification.

The State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county having united in the petition, together with a large number of respectable citizens and there being no protest, the Executive granted the same.

Pardon granted Oct. 17, 1877.---George Welslager, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at September Term, 1876, of violating election laws.

The prisoner in this case had been one of the Judges of Election at the State Election in November, 1875, and was found guilty of fraudulent practices while acting in such capacity. He was sentenced for two years and served nine and a-half months.

He was especially recommended to the clemency of the

Executive by a number of the Grand Jury who found the indictment, by the warden and visitors of the jail, and his associate republican judge, Mr. Wetherby, who informed the Executive that Welslager was under the influence of liquor during the entire day. In addition to this it was supposed that having always borne a good character he had received sufficient punishment for the offence.

Pardon granted Oct. 31st, 1877.---John T. Beatty, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at September term, 1876, of attempt to defraud, and sentenced to jail for eighteen months.

This prisoner was convicted with Edward Bennett, who was pardoned in August last. He was recommended by a number of most respectable citizens, on the ground of his good conduct while in prison, and having served out nearly the whole time for which he was sentenced.

Pardon granted Oct. 31st, 1877.---Thomas Ryan, alias Patrick Ryan, convicted in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City, at March term, 1871, for larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

The prisoner had served over seven years of his term, and during the whole of his confinement had commended himself to the officers of the prison by his exemplary conduct. His pardon was strongly urged by the Board of Directors of the penitentiary, on condition that he leave the State. He was released, and sailed for Ireland on the day after he obtained his freedom.

Pardon granted Oct. 31st, 1877.---James Clash, colored, convicted in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, at April term, 1876, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

This prisoner was convicted and sentenced for five years and served one year. He was recommended most earnestly by a very large number of the most respectable citizens of Dorchester county, and by the party from whom the goods were stolen. Under these circumstances he was released.

Pardon granted Nov. 27th, 1877.—John Devers, convicted in the Circuit Court for Washington county, at Nov.

term, 1877, of horse-stealing, and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years.

This young man was convicted in the Circuit Court for Washington county for attempting to sell a horse and carriage that he had hired in Hagerstown.

He was sentenced for nine years to the penitentiary in December, 1871, and has served out two-thirds of his time. His conduct during his term has been most exemplary, and there appears to have been many mitigating circumstances in his case. He was recommended by some of the leading citizens of Hagerstown and by most respectable people of Rockingham county, Virginia, where he had always lived, and had borne an excellent character.

Nolleprosequi granted October 31st, 1877.---Henry Stull, indicted in the Circuit Court for Carroll county at May term, 1877, of forgery.

In this case the petition of the offending party was signed by all the persons whose names were forged, or who had suffered by the forgery, by most of the leading citizens of Carroll county, and by the Grand Jury who found the indictment. Under these circumstances I believed that no harm could come to the community among whom the young man had been born, by granting his petition.

Pardon granted November 27th, 1877.---Genoris Reed, convicted in the Circuit Court for Washington county, at February term, 1877, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months.

In this case the prisoner was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes worth two dollars; was in Hagerstown jail eighteen months prior to his indictment; served nine months of his term, which was one year, and was urgently recommended by the State's Attorney of Washington county.

Pardon granted December 6th, 1877.---John R. Plater, convicted in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, removed to Talbot county, convicted at January term, 1873, of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

The prisoner was sentenced for five years, and was pardoned a few day only before the expiration of his term, at

the earnest request of the most respectable citizens of his county, that he might be restored the right of citizenship.

Pardon granted December 15th, 1877.---E. Y. C. Perkins, convicted in the Circuit Court for Kent county, at October term, 1877, of assault and battery, and sentenced to jail for three months.

This young man was convicted of an assault under circumstances of great excitement, caused by liquor, aud was sentenced to jail for three months.

He had served two months, had always borne a high character, and on the earnest entreaty of gentlemen who are entitled to the highest respect, I ordered his release.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALTIMORE, August 17, 1877.

His Excellency, Rutherford B. Hayes,
President of the United States.

SIR:—The disorders existing in this State, in July last, upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an inter-State Railroad, resulted in domestic violence, and the interruption of commerce and intercourse by that route.

As the Legislature could not be convened, these evils imposed upon me the Constitutional obligation to require from your Excellency the employment of such portions of the forces of the United States, as might be necessary to assist the military power of this State in the enforcement of its laws.

Subsequent obstructions to the free passage of boats upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a public inter-State highway, culminating in serious criminal offences, made it necessary to employ portions of the State and United States forces to open this highway, and to repress such offences.

I am very happy to say that although the disorders in question extended through a long belt of territory, and threatened public evils of the gravest nature, the presence of the civil and military forces of the State, and of the Federal force invoked for their repression, has sufficed to restore order in this State without great destruction of property, and without other loss of life than that which unhappily occurred in the city of Baltimore at the outbreak of a sudden riot.

Tranquillity having been restored, I have given the necessary orders for the dismissal of the State troops from active service, and have expressed to them, and to the Police force of this city, the public sense of the exemplary manner in which their duties have been discharged.

I desire, before the orders are executed for the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the particular services to which they have been assigned, to express also the public sense of the fidelity, good judgment and discretion with which the duties entrusted to them have been performed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City,
August 27th, 1877.

His Excellency, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 17th instant, informing him that the domestic violence lately existing in Maryland has been suppressed, and peace and order restored. The President congratulates you upon the fact that this result has been secured with so little loss of life and property. And he directs me to return to you his thanks for the kind terms in which you are pleased to refer to the fidelity, good judgment and discretion with which the Federal troops, sent to aid in suppressing the disorder, have performed the duties entrusted to them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21st, 1877.

John Lee Carroll, Newport, R. I.

It is recommended by Colonel Getty that the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland, and West Virginia be withdrawn, as in his opinion their presence is no longer necessary, will you please inform me at the earliest practicable moment, when in your opinion the emergency is over, which requires the presence of those troops at the points indicated.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

NEWPORT R. I.,
August 21st. 1877.

Hon. Geo. W. McCrary,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Your dispatch received; the troops may be removed at any moment; I consider order entirely restored.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

LETTER FROM J. ALBERS, PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRADE, BREMEN.

BREMEN, Oct. 18, 1877.

His Excellency, John Lee Carroll,
Governor of Maryland:

SIR:—The Board of Trade of Bremen most respectfully begs to call the attention of your Excellency to the serious faults of the

Baltimore Tobacco Inspection, with the hope, as all other efforts have proved vain, through the direct interposition of the Government of the State an improvement in the system may be obtained.

The complaints of the tobacco merchants of this city in regard to the decreasing trustworthiness of the inspection samples of American tobacco, have so increased during the last ten years that for some time past the Board of Trade has bestowed much attention to this subject. But as long as the hope could be entertained that the iniative steps to a reform, would be taken by those most concerned, the Board has confined itself to keeping informed of the efforts made in that direction, and when possible assisting them.

It has been strengthened in this course by the satisfactory results which have been attained in most of the American Tobacco Inspections through these private efforts, and can say with much satisfaction that since during the past year the inspection in New Orleans has been regulated by a code of "Rules and Regulations" agreed upon by the tobacco buyers and sellers there, with one single exception, in all the tobacco markets of the United States, those interested can recover from the inspectors the full amount of any loss occasioned to them through their negligent or faulty inspection.

Baltimore furnishes this single exception, and as the only visible cause, why there, as in other places, the efforts of the merchants towards reform have not been successful, it is asserted that the Baltimore Tobacco Inspection is a State Institution.

Instead, however, of honoring this position by the observance of their duties, the Baltimore Inspectors, as we cannot conceal from your Excellency, occasion more numerous and more legitimate complaints in regard to their carelessness in the drawing of samples, than any other inspections in the United States have ever done. And since it has as yet been found impossible, in spite of all efforts, to recover damages from the Baltimore Inspectors, a redress through private influences is no longer to be thought of.

The Board of Trade deems it scarcely necessary to remind your Excellency of the inevitable results of such a damaging state of affairs, but it can only assert that those most deeply interested in the tobacco trade are thoroughly convinced that to this untrustworthy inspection is mainly due the frequent false packing practised by the farmers, by which a death-blow is given to the German market for one of the most important products of the State of Maryland. In fact, instead of the system of State inspection exerting a stimulating influence upon the raising of tobacco, as no doubt was originally intended, exactly the contrary has been the result.

But, in the opinion of this Board, the evil influence of this system does not cease here. With the favorable geographical position of Baltimore, and its intimate relations with Bremen, the greatest tobacco market of Europe, with the well known enterprise of its merchants, and its superior railroad facilities, a constantly increasing movement of the Western tobacco crops by way of Baltimore, and the establishment there of an independent market for the same,

would be a certainty, if the samples from its inspection could be relied upon equally with those of New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Richmond, or even those of the interior markets, such as Louisville, Clarksville or Cincinnati.

The Board of Trade believes that it should refrain from more definite suggestions as to the manner in which this reform in the tobacco inspection should be made, so that the same confidence could be placed in its inspected samples here, as is accorded to those of similar institutions in the other American cities, to the great benefit of commerce. It trusts to the means of knowledge at the disposal of your Excellency, and confines itself to the request that the needed reforms may be undertaken without delay.

With great respect for the Board of Trade,

J. ALBERS,
President.

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The grounds selected and now occupied by the buildings is most admirably situated, both for the wants of the institution and the accommodation of the public, the site chosen for the prison-building is an elevated plateau upwards of 50 feet above the Railroad level, on the South side of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about midway between Jessup's Cut and Annapolis Junction. As soon as ready for occupancy, a station and telegraph office will be established on the premises by the Railroad Company.

The building is about 3 00 yards distant from the railroad, and for a considerable distance each way, presents an unobstructed view to the passing traveller, and with its extended outline and and imposing magnitude forms a most prominent and striking object.

While the administration portion of the building is complete, that portion devoted to the accommodation of prisoners is but the one-half of the ultimate number contemplated by the plans of the architect. The total provision for prisoners in the present building is for 240, when extended it will be for 480.

The edifice is well relieved, both in plan and outline; the exterior, while in no way extravagant in decoration, is sufficiently varied and ornamented to be pleasing, and to avoid meagreness of mass throughout, both in its details of management and construction. It aims to be thoroughly practical in all the essentials of a model institution.

The material used on the exterior to the top of the first floor is Howard county granite, the masonry being heavy rock work laid in regular courses and based, all projections forming the trimmings are wood work. Above this the facing is of sand brick with granite trimmings as above, the cornices are of galvanized wrought iron, and the roof of slate, all the prison portion of the interior is also faced with sand brick, with North river blue stone floors and trimmings. The major part of the building, including all that occupied by the prisoners, the heating apparatus and store-rooms are strictly fire-proof. The entire structure is designed to be heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated, abundant

provision having been made in this most important respect for a constant circulation and renewal of the air.

In plan, the building resembles an irregular cross, the centre of the arms forming the Guard-room, this commands the entire prison, over this is the chapel, 54 feet x 58 feet, 22 feet high, and capable of seating 600 persons. It is provided with approaches from each tier of cells—the arms of the cross form the cell wings, each 203 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 39 feet high, lighted by 26 windows, 7 feet wide and 28 feet high; the aries of the cell wings running north and south, gives the great advantage of an abundance of sun-light, and as a consequence—health and chearfulness.

Each cell wing contains two tiers of cells back to back, 4 stories high, with 30 cells on each floor of each tier, making the total of 480. Each cell is 5 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 8 feet high, the floors are flagged, and the ceiling arched. Separate and distinct ventilating flues are provided for each cell. The approach to the cells is by iron stairways and galleries, on each floor in the rear of the tiers are the wash-rooms for the prisoners, fitted with enamelled iron washstands.

At the end of the cell wings are cross-wings, 32 feet wide, and 60 feet long, 3 stories high, containing class-rooms on the 1st and 3rd floors, for the education of ignorant prisoners, in the common branches of English education; the 2nd story of the north wing, (the comlpete one of those referred to,) contains the matron's apartments, and that of her assistants.

On the east of the cell wings are accessory wings, containing dark or punishment cells, bath-rooms, old and new clothing, and shoe and clothing repair-rooms, as also the hospital accommodations.

The wing forming the head of the cross is the plan 50 feet wide, and 110 feet long; 2 stories high above the basement is the administration department, it contains also a spacious and well-arranged dwelling for the superintendent. In this wing are the rooms for the board, clerks, warden and officers, the armory, the prison entrances proper, and visitors and examining rooms. On the 2nd floor are sleeping apartments for the guards, and in the basement are the general prison store-rooms for supplies of all kinds, in connection with which is the steward's office.

Each wing has its own conveniently located store and linen-rooms for the distinct supply of same.

The wing forming the foot of the cross, or rear of the building, is 54 feet wide, and 128 feet long, 2 stories high, in addition to the basement and cellar story. It contains the officers, dinning room, refrigerator, store, pantry and scullery-rooms, also the kitchen, bakery, ovans, wash and drying-rooms; on the 2nd floor are the ironing and sewing-rooms; in the cellar and basement are located the boilers, engine, machinists, fuel and vegetable store-rooms, as also store-room for flour in connection with the bakery.

Some idea of the magnitude of the building can be formed when mentioned that the whole building from north to south will be 530 feet long, of this, the portion at present completed, (of this 296 are completed,) the extreme length from east to west 320, height of the centre wing from the ground to the ridge of the roof 92 feet, and to the top of

the cupola on the same 130 feet, the portion completed is more than two-thirds of the entire structure, as designed, and covers over 40,000 square feet.

The estimated cost of wings necessary to complete the building, with the additional wings, would be $100,000. Nearly 5,000,000 of brick were furnished by the Honorable Board of Public Works, and also up in the present construction estimated cost of heating and cooking apparatus is $26,000. The cost of the above is somewhat enhanced as it must be sufficiently large to do the work, not only for the present, as also for the contemplated portion of the building, the same applies also to the water and gas supplies.

Estimate cost of water supplies, cisterns, pumps and drains.	$30,000
Gas supplies	10,000
Furniture	8,000
Workshops, including power	40,000

If the building was made ready for occupancy by completion of heating, cooking, gas and water apparatus, and furnished, a great deal of the work, such as grading, drainage, building of the workshops and enclosure walls, could be done by the prison labor with consequent economy.

GEORGE A. FREDERICK,
Architect.

STATE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

LETTER FROM GEO. A. FREDERICK.

To his Excellency, John Lee Carroll,
Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request, I herewith desire to make a brief report of the work done during the past eight months in connection with the repairs of the State House, Annapolis.

The limited survey which I was able to make during the winter of 1876, and which made it so apparent to the Honorable Assembly of the State of Maryland, that something had to be done to prevent the noble structure of an age so memorable in the annals of our country, and so directly connected with it, from going to utter ruin, was totally inadequate to give the faintest idea of the vast ravages of time, and years of neglect. As floor after floor was uncovered, disclosing a net work of rotted, and in some cases miserably patched timbers and joists, veritable man-traps, as apparently solid supports, were opened and found to be hacked and broken walls, supporting in this precarious way, hundreds of tons of incumbent weight, endangering human life, amid seeming security, it is indeed a matter of congratulation that its condition should have been discovered, and a frightful catastrophe, such as befell one of our sister cities a few years since, averted.

Work had scarcely been begun, ere it was evident that the funds appropriated were entirely insufficient to do what had been contemplated, and was found indispensably necessary, besides the work undertaken had to be finished, ere the close of the year, so as not to interfere with the meeting of the Legislature at the appointed time. Acting upon both requirements, I thought it best to turn my entire attention to the portions of the building necessary for occupancy, and to leave the dome and hall, except such temporary and essential repairs as were needed, and could not be dispensed with, until after the adjournment of the Assembly.

The thorough heating of the building and its necessary adjunct, effective ventilation, formed part of the contemplated plan. This had ever been one of the most important deficiences, and had contributed much to the positive discomfort, and even endangered the health of all compelled to spend any time within it. I felt satisfied that no plan could be successful while the heating apparatus was kept where located, and no cellar nor suitable ventilating stacks existed. From examinations made at such limited points as were accessible, I had hoped the foundation walls were carried to a sufficient depth to enable me to secure a suitable cellar, simply at the cost of excavating and removing the earth. In this I was disappointed, and had, in consequence, and at a great expense, to underpin the entire structure, in depth varying from four to eight feet, and under walls from thirty inches to fifty-four inches in thickness. I was recompensed in securing an admirable cellar, well lighted and adapted to the purposes required.

I have built four ventilating stacks five feet square, and communicating directly with every apartment in the house by valve-registers.—In addition to this, I have made distinct ventilators in connection with all centre pieces over the gaslights where practicable, especially in the Senate and House of Delegates, thus ensuring a rapid removal of all impure or deleterious air, while registers of abundant capacity, bring in fresh, pure and warm air to take its place. Formerly the air on the first floor was introduced in the floors, thus forming receptacles for filth and impalpable dust, which dispersed throughout the room by the current of heated air ascending, was breathed by the occupants. Now the registers are placed in the walls, thus avoiding all the danger from this source.

The heating is done by hot water, carried through coils of iron pipe, and supplied by two large boilers, which, in mild weather, can be used separately, and in inclement, jointly, thus economizing fuel, or in case of needed repair, avoiding the danger of being without heat.

I will give a brief summary of the work that has been done, in addition to that mentioned.

The entire roof has been removed, the sheathing and decayed timbers removed and replaced, the whole felted with heavy asphalt felt and slated with peach bottom slate.

The entire cornice has been replaced, new gutters lined with best cross tin constructed in the same, with new down spouts to, and Terra Cotta drains through the grounds.

All the floors and ceilings have been taken out and new ones substituted. The ceilings of the Senate Chamber and House of Delegates,

and the floors of the Executive Chamber and Court of Appeals, which formerly were hung to the roof, which was scarce capable of supporting its own weight, much less more thrust upon it, have been made self-supporting by most substantial wrought iron plate girders, 18 inches wide and 24 inches deep, with double webs, and nearly two feet of additional height gained in both the Senate and House. The floor of the main hall also is constructed upon rolled iron braces, with arches of brick and concrete spanning the same. All the doors and their frames, all the window frames, their sash and inside shutters, as also their boxing, jams, architecture and casings have been renewed, the window recesses cut down to the floor and completed with panel backs and elbows, thus giving a great deal of additional floor-room, and on the second floor an admirable opportunity for the placing of the radiators, which before formed most unsightly benches at the expense of room in the various departments.

New floors have been laid throughout, with the best North Carolina yellow pine, on thorough counter ceiling. New baseboards and wainscotting has taken the place of old. All the gas-fitting and plumbing is of new and good material, and gives much additional conveneicnce and effective service.

All the plastering has been renewed, that of the Senate restored from drawings, measurements and models made from the original casts. I much regretted, in this room, being compelled to remove the gallery, which, for want of time, could not be replaced. It was in a ruinous and dangerous condition, and I would respectively advise, if determined to reconstruct the same, it be done of a material not as perishable as plaster. Careful measurements were taken and accurate drawings prepared of every part, so that nothing will prevent its exact reproduction if such should be decided upon. At the same time, I cannot help but feel, that while its absence may divest the room of some of its historical romance, its loss as far as the proportions and comfort of the apartment is concerned, is a decided gain. All the walls have been painted in oil and the ceilings decorated in an appropriate manner in fresco.

The entire cellar floor has been paved with brick, on edge-laid in cement, the old stone walls repaired and repainted, new windows and entrance ways constructed with granite steps, sills and lintels, also new granite steps and frontispieces to the doorways of rear corridors on the first floor. Under the library, the dark lobby has been removed, the hall made bright and cheerful, the dressing-rooms remodeled, a new postoffice constructed, and the committee rooms done up and repapered.

All the wood-work throughout has been painted, grained and varnished in imitation of walnut and ash, and all glass has been renewed with best double-thick glass of Maryland manufacture. All the painting on the exterior has also been done in the most thorough manner.

The walk, or approach on the front, has also been straightened, adding most decidedly to the appearance of the house and to the noble statue of that most noble man, Chief Justice Taney.

In the Senate lobby a new postoffice, as also wardrobe accommodations, have been made in ash and ebony, polished, to agree with the furnishing of the apartments.

Your Excellency and honorable associates, the Comptroller and Treasurer, entrusted the furnishing of the various departments, subject to your approval and direction, in my hands. This trust, like the preceding one, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to fulfill, throughout the work, and to the whole of it I have given my personal attention, and have striven to my utmost to have it done economically and well, but not at the expense of substantiality. This was my prime object. I have tried to avoid all extravagance, but I wanted all good and to last. This I believe to be the truest economy.

The furniture of the various apartments has all been done by contract, and by good and responsible parties, having the confidence of the people and a well-earned reputation. The names of Harrington & Mills, Renwick & Sons, Jenkins & Son, and John Knipp & Bro., are a sufficient guarantee.

The furniture is made of ash and walnut, upholstered in leather.—The draperies and curtains are of raw silk, the object in both, although more expensive than woolen reps, was the avoidance of destruction by moth. The carpets, throughout, are of the best Body Brussels, six frame, especially selected for their wearing qualities.

The amount of money requisite to complete the entrance hall, entrance, portico and the thorough repair of the dome is $25,000.—This contemplates the necessary renewal of the columns of the hall or scagliola. The tiling of the floor is marble, and a thorough repair and renewal of the plastering, as also the necessary work to the framing and outer-covering of the dome and its painting.

I append herewith a statement of the outstanding accounts and balances due, for the payment of which, provision must be made. I have kept those of the building account separate from those of the furnishing, and have also in the latter item given approximate sums expended in each department.

Building account, balances and amounts due as near as can be estimated and required:

Brick	$ 1,100.00
Lime, Cement and Sand	1,350.00
Cut Stone	850.00
Iron work, cast and wrought	950.00
Tin and slating	1,250.00
Lumber and mill work	8,200.00
Heating apparatus	9,500.00
Drain Pipes	150.00
Carpenter	3,100.00
Bricklayer	8,00.00
Plaster and counterpieces	2,200.00
Painter and materials	2,890.00
Hardware	1,200.00
Hauling, cleaning and incidentals	1,000.00
Freight, steamboat and railroad	550.00
Plumber and materials	2,600.00
Total	$37,690.00

173500

While the above amount may seem large, in addition to the amount of the appropriation expended, it will scarce appear so when you consider that the entire State House, except the outside walls, has been rebuilt, and even the latter in many cases repaired.

FURNITURE.

Cases and Bench Court of Appeals	$ 2,000.00
Furniture for Court of Appeals	2,000.00
" " House of Delegates and Senate	7,650.00
" " Governor's dept. and Adjutant General's	2,700.00
Fresco decorations	3,150.00
Curtains, Lambrequins, etc	7,000.00
Gas Fixtures	4,750.00
Carpets	3,700.00
Repairing and renovating pictures, etc	2,300.00
Washstands	300.00
Window blinds, papering, etc	700.00
Furnishing sundries, etc	1,000.00
Total	$37,250.00

SUMMARY OF COST PER DEPARTMENT.

Court of Appeals	$ 8,200.00
Senate and House	19,100.00
Governor's and Adjutant General's	6,700.00

Sincerely trusting the above may be satisfactory, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

GEO. A. FREDERICK.

UNIV. OF MD COLLEGE PARK

3 1430 03833079 3

DEC 75

N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA